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* NATIONAL *
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BASIC LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATION

Strengthen Party Branch Ideological Construction in the Midst of Repudiate-Revisionism and Rectification

- On the basis of line education the CCP Tehui hsien committee takes strengthening of regard for policy, stiffening of revolutionary will, and promotion of glorious traditions as the key link in basic-level Party organization construction.

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Oct. 23, 1972)

How should the ideological construction of basic level Party branches be strengthened in the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement? With this problem in mind, the CCP Tehui hsien committee in Kirin province has investigated the Party branches of 13 communes and 26 production brigades. In accordance with the experience of some of the better branches, leading members of the committee have decided, on the basis of carrying out in-depth line education, to take the strengthening of regard for policy, stiffening of revolutionary will, and promotion of glorious traditions as the key link in the strengthening of ideological construction of basic level Party committees.

Some of the basic level Party members and cadres, while criticizing "putting work points in command," have at times also contravened the principle of "to each according to his labor" and practiced equalitarianism. Though criticizing "forsaking agriculture for commerce," they also abandoned the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" and engaged in only one line of operation. In the light of these problems, the hsien Party committee has linked up implementing the various policies of the Party for the countryside and directing basic level Party branches to sum up the experience of the struggle between the two lines locally with carrying out of education on the basic line of the Party and strengthening regard for the Party's policy.

Changchiakou production brigade of Ts'aiyüantzu Commune is an advanced "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" unit in Tehui hsien. Following the in-depth criticism and repudiation of bourgeois tendencies, leading members of the Party branch and Party members of this production brigade have become aware of interferences from the Right. However, there are still some people whose understanding of interferences from the "Left" was inadequate.

Some of the Party members and cadres thought that the planting of trees by commune members in front and behind their houses was also a sign of taking the capitalist road. The leading members of the Party branch studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Socialist society covers a fairly long historical period," and with reference to the experience from the struggle between the two lines in the production brigade itself, vigorously criticized the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in interfering with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the "Left" and the Right, and enabled everyone to understand that, not permitting individual commune members to plant trees in front and behind their houses would be in contravention of Party policies. They encouraged the commune members, under conditions permitted by policies, to plant trees individually, and helped them solve the problem of saplings. Because of the implementation of the policy on forestry as well as other economic policies, all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery was achieved in this production brigade.

The Party branch of Hsingshan production brigade of Tachiakou Commune has 16 old Party members. In the past, they were good at playing their vanguard model role. However, under the interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on Party building of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, several of the Party cadres implemented the wrong line, and after being criticized by the masses during the great cultural revolution movement, they became very pessimistic.

Under the pretext of advanced years, old Party member Wang Chün-pao, laid aside the load of Party branch secretary. Later, at a study class for old Party members held by the commune Party committee, he settled three accounts together with everybody.

First, he settled the political account. Because some of the Party members were afraid to grasp class struggle, proletarian righteousness in the production brigade started to fall, the evil wind of capitalism reared its head, and the solidarity of proletarian dictatorship was affected.

Second, he settled the economic account. Because of the inability of Party members to take the model pace-setting role in the struggle for production, collective economy suffered losses.

Third, he settled the ideological account. Because the Party branch did not actively develop ideological struggle, the thinking of the Party members was open to corruption. In recent years, individual Party members made mistakes and were disciplined.

By reckoning accounts that way, the old Party members who took part in the study class were greatly shocked. They recalled the past history of bitter hardship and the history of the struggle between the two lines in the production brigade itself since the liberation, saw the back-sliding section of the road they had covered and deeply realized that their Party-mindedness was still weak and their line awareness low. Everybody said "The task of a Party member may be heavy and the road may be long, but even if a person is old, there should be no diminishing of his revolutionary fighting spirit. Even when reverses and setbacks are encountered, he must never lose faith in continuing the revolution."

At present, comrade Wang Chün-pao has again shouldered the heavy load of Party branch secretary. Other old Party members have also been elected by the masses to take up various work in the production brigade and they are bringing their vanguard role into play. A new atmosphere has again appeared in the revolution and production of Hsingshan production brigade.

Under the pernicious influence of such fallacies as "minor principles do not matter" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the concept of class struggle of some of the Party members was weakened, and they were struck by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie and made mistakes. In order to enable the Party members to resist consciously the onslaught and corrosion of the bourgeois ideological style and preserve the characteristics of proletarian vanguard fighters, the CCP Tehui hsien committee summed up the experience of many of the basic level Party branches, organized the Party members to study Chairman Mao's theses on strengthening Party style construction, taught the broad masses of Party members to give play to the glorious traditions of the Party and strictly abide by Party discipline, and criticized vigorously the "theory of joining the Party to become officials" and the "theory of minor principles do not matter."

The broad masses of Party members realize that style is a guarantee for the implementation of the line, and it is not a question of "minor principles." Only by preserving the style of arduous struggle and vigilantly guarding against the corrosion of bourgeois "sugar-coated bullets" could a firm and correct orientation be maintained and the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line guaranteed.

The Party branch of T'ungchia production brigade of T'ient'ai commune regards education in arduous struggle as an important part of the content of ideological construction. Hsü Chuan-ho, the secretary of the Party branch, by proceeding with grasping the squad members and doing one thing at a time, has taken every precaution beforehand to resist corrosion so as never to be contaminated. The leading members of the Party branch have also appeared in the identity of ordinary commune members among the masses and never sought special privileges for themselves. In the past several years, they have not misappropriated a single cent from the collective, nor have they utilized their position to have personal things done. The cadres of this production brigade when visiting the production team would never indulge in gluttonous eating or drinking. Sometime, when a commune family slaughtered a pig and invited them to dinner, they would politely excuse themselves.

At the mid-autumn festival last year, the No. 1 production team slaughtered a pig and distributed the pork, and sent seven catties and two taels to Chang Wan-fu, the deputy secretary of the Party branch. When Chang Wan-fu returned home and discovered that, he immediately went out in the rain to return it. He said to a cadre of the same production team: "As a cadre we should not enjoy any special privilege whatsoever. I am with the No. 4 production team, therefore I cannot share the pork of the No. 1 production team."

The leading members of the Party branch are maintaining participation in collective productive labor and leading the masses in transforming the barren hills and rampaging rivers. In the past, the desert border area of this production team could only produce 3,000 catties per hectare. Last year, it doubled its output to top the demands set in the "Program."

* * *

PARTY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

A New Style of Holding Meetings

- An investigation on the improved style of work of the CCP Hsiyang Hsien Committee, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 23, 1972)

Last year, when autumn harvesting was over, the CCP Hsiyang Hsien Committee was making preparations to convene a "meeting of cadres at four levels" (that is, a meeting of cadres from production team leaders upward) to sum up experience in increasing production and to make dispositions for winter farming and water conservation construction work. The hsien Party committee organized the cadres to prepare quite an amount of materials for the meeting. Ch'en Yung-kuei, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, upon returning from a meeting in another area, was of the opinion that the purpose of holding a meeting was for the solving of problems, and that could never be done on the preparation of documents alone. The key factor remained in the hsien Party committee having a clear grasp of the actual current situation and problems in the countryside. He suggested not holding the meeting for the time being, but to make investigation and acquire a thorough understanding of the situation first.

The hsien Party committee immediately organized five investigation and study teams, led by several leading members of the hsien Party committee, and sent them to 12 communes and 77 production brigades for investigation. After more than half a month of investigation, the hsien Party committee amassed a large amount of information before calling a "meeting of cadres at four levels." Using living and concrete facts, it incisively pointed out problems of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the new situation in the countryside, as well as some manifestations of improper style among the cadres. This greatly shocked the broad masses of cadres. The meeting developed a repudiate-revisionism and rectification campaign with reference to reality, and carried out a profound education in ideology and political line on the broad masses of cadres. The meeting lasted five days, with one day spent in visiting and studying winter farming and water conservation construction. After the meeting, an upsurge in reclaiming hills, diverting rivers, levelling shoals and filling up land quickly appeared in the whole hsien.

Proceeding from reality and taking into consideration the actual effect of holding meetings, making serious investigation and study, and doing adequate preparation well, this is a new style of holding meetings being gradually formed in Hsiyang hsien since the great proletarian cultural revolution. The leading organs of Hsiyang hsien, by establishing the thought of "serving the basic level," have diligently created conditions for the basic level cadres to go deep into reality and settle down at selected points for labor, and held as few meetings as possible. They have in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Meetings also should not go too long," tried to hold the meetings as short as possible. Because of the vigorous improvement

in the style of meeting, the broad masses of cadres of Hsiyang hsien have more time to participate in collective productive labor. According to statistics, department cadres at the hsien level have on an average done about 100 days of manual labor in a year, cadres at the commune level about 200 days, and cadres of production brigades spent more than 300 days of their time participating in collective productive labor. In this way, they have formed closer ties with the masses, and strengthened leadership over actual work.

There are four methods used by the CCP Hsiyang Hsien Committee in improving the style of meeting.

1. Not holding unprepared meetings and not holding meetings without investigation.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, in accordance with the different farming activities of spring planting, summer management, autumn harvesting and winter purchasing, Hsiyang hsien each year called four routine "meetings of cadres at four levels" and three "meetings of cadres at three levels" (that is, meetings of cadres from the production brigade upward). Because of the lack of serious investigation and study before the meetings, they invariably failed to grasp or could not grasp problems correctly although some cadres were organized to prepare a large pile of documents for the meetings. The thinking of the cadres also could not be easily unified, and correct views could not be rapidly centralized. A meeting of more than 2,000 cadres would generally take from 7 to 10 days. At present, the holding of large-scale cadres meetings by Hsiyang hsien is based on actual demand. At the very most two "meetings of cadres at four levels" are held each year. Preparations prior to meetings have also changed from the method of preparing documents at home, and energy is mainly concentrated in the direction of going deep into reality and making serious investigation and study. Because of adequate preparation beforehand and also the ability to grasp vital problems, the frequency and time of meetings could also be greatly reduced.

2. Uphold dialectical materialism, do not go in for empty talk.

Make visits first and hold meetings later--this is an important method used by Hsiyang hsien in making meetings brief.

This year, Hsiyang experienced a drought the like of which was never seen in the past hundred years. In summer when the condition of the drought was developing seriously, the CCP Hsiyang Hsien Committee after holding two anti-drought meetings again called a meeting of secretaries of commune Party committees lasting three days to further solve some major problems in the struggle against drought. There was no extensive discussion of problems at this last meeting, but instead, the leading members of the hsien Party committee led the entire body of cadres who took part in the meeting, and in two days' time visited 16 communes and 89 production teams and 20 water conservation projects. They not only visited the good typical examples, but also saw some backward units and made comparison.

Originally, a small number of secretaries of the commune Party committees attending the meeting had brought along their plans, and were prepared to voice their difficulties to the hsien Party committee and ask for aid and materials. However, after the visit, they got rid of the idea. At the discussion meeting which lasted only one day they studied Chairman Mao's directive on "irrigation.....is the life-blood of agriculture" and greatly raised the consciousness of the cadres in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. Problems which would have to be solved at many more meetings were smoothly solved. This meeting gave an effective impetus to the anti-drought struggle and water conservation construction in the whole hsien.

3. Strengthen centralized Party leadership and establish the thought of "serving the basic level."

In transmitting directives from the upper level as well as the spirit of various meetings, individual departments of the CCP Hsiyang Hsien Committee and the hsien revolutionary committee have always let the hsien Party committee first hold collective unified study and conscientious study sessions, and with reference to reality in the hsien itself, would decide on the method of transmission and implementation based on the different conditions, and would absolutely not apply them in the full arbitrarily. In April this year, a directive arrived from the Party committee at the upper level and the hsien Party committee must transmit this document to cadres of the whole hsien. Taking into consideration that it was then the busy sowing and planting season and communications were inadequate with the communes and production brigades scattered all over the mountain region, a "meeting of cadres at four levels" would cost the cadres several days just in travelling back and forth and that could affect spring planting and production in the whole hsien. The hsien Party committee decided to first transmit the directive to the commune cadres and then train hardcore elements. Later, the various communes again transmitted that separately to production brigade cadres. Production team cadres would arrive in the morning to receive the message and return that very same day to the production teams, thereby both production and meeting were not interfered with.

4. Be practical and realistic and do not go in for formalism.

In holding meetings of various kinds, Hsiyang hsien always decides on the form of meeting to be held based on the content of the meeting. Effect is sought at the meeting instead of formalism. In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, "It is imperative to let the people state their views to the full at meetings," the hsien Party committee and the hsien revolutionary committee, when holding work meetings, generally would not make an overall report first, but would only outline the topics and let everybody express their views to the full. The hsien Party committee would listen extensively to various views and acquaint itself fully with conditions in the basic level before again gradually centralizing and formulating the decision of the meeting.

In the early part of July, drought was developing rapidly in the whole hsien. The hsien Party committee discovered in the struggle against drought

that some of the commune and production brigade cadres still possessed a few ideological problems. Therefore, one night, they called a meeting of secretaries of commune Party committees and studied measures against the drought based on the new situation. Next morning, when the meeting was over, the cadres immediately returned to the frontline to lead the masses in developing a battle against the drought.

In making speeches, the leading members of the hsien Party committee have set themselves up as an example, and by getting to the point at once and speaking frankly, overcome the bad habit of "getting somebody to write the speech for the secretary to memorize, and the directive of the leading person becomes the view of his private secretary."

Ch'en Yung-kuei, the secretary of the hsien Party committee, has consistently refused to engage a private secretary or letting a private secretary "dictate things." He personally writes his own speeches as well as work reports, allowing only the departments concerned to supply him with facts and would not let others do his writing for him. The other leading members of the hsien Party committee have also established this style of doing things personally.

- NCNA Reporter

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EDUCATIONAL WORK

Realistically Strengthen Leadership and Improve Teaching Quality

- Symposium on education work called in Hunan Province for exchanging work experience and advancing concrete tasks for struggle-criticism-transformation

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 21, 1972)

Recently, Hunan Province convened a symposium on education work and on the basis of summing up the previous phase of work, discussions were carried out and experiences were exchanged on some major problems in the revolution in education currently going on in universities, middle schools and primary schools.

In the sphere of middle and primary education, universal primary education must maintain the policy of linking up running of schools by the state with mobilizing the masses to run schools collectively. The effective running of schools through frugality and thrift and running of schools in diversified forms must be advocated. The potential of existing schools must be fully tapped to take in still more students. The enthusiasm of the masses for running schools must be cherished and supported, the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual correctly dealt with, the practice of working while studying developed and the burden of educational expenses on the commune members lightened.

In the sphere of universities and higher institutions, special emphasis must be placed at present on the leadership of Party committees of schools over the revolution in education. The revolution in education must be taken as routine key work to overcome mistaken ideas among some of the comrades who regarded the revolution in education as a purely vocational problem, and because of that, were afraid to grasp it, or, holding that problems in the cultural and academic spheres were complex, they were reluctant to grasp them and pitted the grasping of educational work and the grasping of political work by the Party committee against each other.

The symposium is of the opinion that in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education as well as general and specific policies, the diligent improvement of teaching quality and training of red and expert successors with all-round development morally, intectually and physically for the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is a vital problem which various units, middle and primary schools must make the effort to solve.

At present, the most salient problems in teaching that must be solved are the elimination of interferences from the "Left" and the Right and in particular the interference of extreme "Left" ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the maintenance of unity of politics and professionalism and unity of theory and practice, the correct handling of the relations between criticism and succession, and the establishment and invigoration of necessary rules and regulations.

"The question of teaching reform is mainly a question of teaching staff." A red and expert teaching force must be established to help the teachers build up the thought of "Be loyal to the educational undertakings of the Party," and they must be advocated and encouraged to delve seriously into the study of the teaching profession and keep improving their teaching method for the revolution.

The consciousness of the students in studying diligently for the revolution must be enlightened, and such bad influence as "study is useless" and anarchism must be eliminated. Respect for the teacher and affections for the students must be advocated and a revolutionary teacher-student relationship established. To fulfill the above-mentioned tasks, the key lies in strengthening leadership realistically over the revolution in education.

Party committees at various levels should look upon the revolution in education as a vital matter in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and put that on their agenda. The Party committees, in managing education are trying to run the schools in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education so that a firm and correct political orientation may be maintained in work for the schools.

At present, in close conjunction with reality on the educational front, the repudiate-revisionism and rectification must be realistically grasped in a proper manner, and the struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of education carried out in depth. The cadre policy and the policy on intellectual of the Party must be conscientiously implemented. The relationship between the development of educational undertakings and the development of industrial and agricultural production must be dealt with correctly and the enthusiasm of the leadership and the masses for carrying out education transformed into a possible reality, so that the forces of various quarters could be further mobilized and organized, and the development of educational undertakings continued to be stimulated and socialist schools of various forms be run properly in accordance with the basic line of the Party.

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RE-EDUCATION OF TEACHERS

Party Branch of No. 1 Middle School of Hofei Helps the Teachers To Draw A Clear Line Between the Right Line and the Wrong Line and Lead Them To Follow the Red and Expert Road

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 24, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Under the command of proletarian politics, the Party branch of No. 1 Middle School of Hofei adopted various measures to help the teachers to receive re-education politically and study professional knowledge as well as to lead them to follow the road of red and expert.

First of all, the Party branch of this school organized the teachers to study seriously Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's thoughts on education, developed repudiation against "Left" and Right opportunism advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, adopted the method of comparison and analysis, displayed facts, discussed truths, helped the teachers to differentiate from the viewpoint of the line the grasping of intellectual education on the basis of the all-round implementation of the Party's guideline on education, from the "intellectual education first" practiced by the bourgeoisie, and to differentiate the cultivation of students to become cultured laborers with socialist consciousness and the imposition of strict ideological and academic requirements on them from the "control, checking and suppression" of students under the rule of the revisionist line.

Applying their own experience the teachers discuss the significance of the cultivation of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat with reference to the history of the struggle between the two lines on the educational front. In this way, they learned to understand from the level of line struggle the importance of educational work and established the idea of remaining loyal to the educational cause of the Party.

Then the Party branch of this school organized the teachers to temper themselves through manual labor in factories, rural areas and factories and farms operated by the school as well as to take part in the practice of the three great revolutions and to learn from the masses of workers and peasants. After studying the advanced deeds of the old workers who used profound proletarian feelings to educate the young workers, some of the teachers were deeply educated and further increased their sense of responsibility as teachers of the people.

The Party branch of the school also invited old workers, old poor peasants and old Red Armymen to deliver reports on recalling bitterness and thinking about sweetness and reports on education in revolutionary tradition; organized the teachers to visit class struggle exhibitions; developed activities for the teachers to learn from heroes; and set up a system for the teaching of Party subjects. In this way it greatly raised the consciousness of the broad masses of teachers in class struggle, line struggle and

continuation of revolution. On the part of the teachers, they persisted in going deep into the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles, strove to remold their world outlook and established the idea of teaching for the sake of revolution. As a result, two of the teachers gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party during the past year and many teachers handed in their Party membership application forms to Party organizations and actively wanted to make progress.

As the Party branch of No. 1 Middle School of Hofei conducted political re-education for the broad masses of teachers, it also actively created favorable conditions to help the teachers to learn professional knowledge for the sake of revolution. It used the method of establishing examples and of commending the advanced to encourage the teachers to study professional knowledge for the sake of revolution and improve their skills. In this way it further mobilized the revolutionary initiative of the teachers.

One of the important ways to elevate the professional standard of the teachers is to establish necessary systems and develop various activities in the study of teaching methods. During the past year or so, the Party branch of No. 1 Middle School of Hofei mobilized the broad masses of teachers and established and perfected various systems including one for activities of the class preparation group, class attendance group and teaching method research group, one for the study of professional knowledge, one for the appraisal of teaching and one for the appraisal of study. The Party branch of the school also organized the teachers to observe teaching methods, attend lectures on special topics, receive assistance in professional work, visit advanced units and learn from their experience, develop activities for the exchange of experience in teaching socialist cultural subjects well, and participate in the practice of educational reform boldly.

In the course of organizing various activities in the study of teaching methods, Party branch of the school paid attention to developing the specialities of the teachers fully. It organized the old teachers to formulate plans for teaching important subjects as well as to give lectures on subjects which the new teachers found difficult so that the latter could learn professional skills and teaching methods. At present, a new situation has emerged in which old and new teachers mutually help and learn from one another, old teachers teach new teachers, new teachers urge old teachers to make progress and old and new teachers improve themselves together.

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TEACHER TRAINING

Party General Branch of the Mathematics Department of the Szechwan Teachers' Institute Actively Train Young Teachers

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 24, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Party General Branch of the Mathematics Department of the Szechwan Teachers' Institute achieved preliminary results in training young teachers in a planned and systematic manner.

Last year this department selected 20 graduates to reinforce the rank and file of teachers. Party general branch of the department attached great importance to the training of this group of new teachers. First of all, it educated them in ideology and the political line, organized them to study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's writings on educational revolution so as to establish in them the idea of "remaining loyal to the educational cause of the Party." On this basis, it led them to read books and learn seriously with regard to problems concerning their treatment of the relation between red and expert and to repudiate energetically the preposterous theory of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of making red and expert antagonistic to each other. After such studies, this group of young teachers can now persist in reading Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's books, in taking part in manual labor, and in striving to remold their world outlook.

In the sphere of professional studies, the Party general branch of this department held study classes for the young teachers to teach them essential fundamental theories as well as scientific and technical knowledge and guide them in their studies. The study classes adopted self-study as the principal method so as to fully develop the initiative and creativeness of the young teachers in study and persisted in the principle of combining theory with practice. As the Party general branch organized the young teachers to read books assiduously, it also systematically organized them to take part in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and cultivated in them the ability to analyze and solve problems.

In order to train young teachers better, the Party general branch of this department paid great attention to the handling of relation among old, middle-aged and young teachers. Old teachers that were with the Group of the Practice of Educational Revolution of Hsich'ang used the lesson which they learned in the past because they practiced "expert but not red" to guide the young teachers to embark upon the road of red and expert. These old teachers patiently helped the young teachers with their professional work. In the meantime, young teachers also looked after the old teachers' livelihood. This strengthened the unity between old and new teachers and pushed educational revolution forward.

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EDUCATION

Progress in Education on China's Hainan Island

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 25, 1972)

the hainan autonomous chou for li and miao nationalities in the southern part of china's hainan island has made big advances in education.

it now has 1,598 primary schools with 167,000 students. the enrolment is 660 times that before liberation. 218 middle schools have 60,000 in attendance.

every brigade now has a primary school, and every commune a middle school. the poor and lower-middle peasants in remote hilly areas send their children to nearby teaching centres, set up for their convenience.

many students from poor and lower-middle peasant families have been chosen to go to colleges in kwangtung province and other places in the country. teachers' schools, schools for public health, industry and agriculture and training classes for minority nationality cadres are also run. there are one million people of li, miao, hui and han nationalities in this autonomous chou. before liberation most of them lived like beggars, bled white by the kuomintang reactionaries and landlords. education was beyond their dreams.

since liberation, the party and government have given funds for education and trained teachers. the teaching force of 9,600 is 145 times more than in pre-liberation days. teachers' schools have been set up in all the eight counties in this autonomous chou and its capital.

spare-time education is encouraged. night schools have been set up in mines, plants and other enterprises and in villages. many former miao and li illiterates are now studying chairman mao's works.

.the principle "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour" is

implemented. while giving first place to education in proletarian ideology, efforts are made to give the students general education. small workshops or farms have been set up by schools. the students learn industrial and agricultural production as well as military affairs so that they will become cultured workers with socialist consciousness.

NATURAL DISASTERS

Central China Hsien Wins Battle Against Nature

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 25, 1972)

the people of hsinhsiang county, a major grain and cotton producer in central china's honan province, have just reaped a good wheat harvest, despite drought, flood, windstorm, hail and pests. yield averaged 3.26 tons per hectare as against 2.64 last year. a good cotton harvest is expected.

the county was first hit by drought in april this year when water was badly needed for seeding in cotton on 7,660 hectares of land. led by the county party committee, the peasants across the county carried water on shoulder poles to water the farmland. seedling emergence was good on all the land in spite of the drought.

all the crops were growing well in july because of good rainfall before they were hit by a sudden bout of violent winds and hail. maize and cotton were badly damaged on 2,000 hectares, a major part of which is in the hoho commune. the deputy secretary of the county party committee went quickly to the commune. he joined the commune's leading cadres and 600 commune members in erecting the lodged plants one by one, strengthening them with more soil, watering and applying fertilizer. in spite of the worst wind and hailstorms in decades, it is estimated the commune will reap more grain this autumn than last year.

the maize crop was hit by corn stalk borers in august. standing committee member of the county party committee and provincial model worker shih lai-ho joined agrotechnicians in the liuchuang production brigade in intense heat to observe and test the maize fields. at last they found that the insects were all killed if the insecticide was applied to the maize ears at noon. the method was quickly spread among the brigade's 300 borer fighters. it took them three days to treat the 53 hectares. the pest was curbed.

the hungmen commune is located on low-lying land identified as a former course of the yellow river. of the commune's 3,300 hectares of fields, 2,600 became unproductive alkaline land due to constant water-logging. in the past few years the peasants have built many water control projects and adopted effective measures to improve the fields. after years of hard work, they have turned 2,300 hectares into productive land which gives high yield regularly without being affected by water-logging or drought. although excessive rain hit the area this year, wheat output averaged 2.92 tons per hectare, a 20 per cent increase compared with last year. a good harvest of cotton, sorghum and maize is expected.

over the past few years the hsinhsiang peasants have worked out a water control system which prepared them well to overcome natural calamities. the system consists of 2,540 irrigation and drainage ditches, 2,800 pump wells and 108 electric pumping stations. it has been achieved on the basis of self-reliance and hard struggle.

SERICULTURE

East China Hsien Develops Sericulture

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 25, 1972)

haining county, a major silk cocoon producer in east china's chekiang province, last year produced over 5,000 tons of cocoons, five times the amount in the early post-liberation period. output this year surpassed the total of 1971.

situated on the north bank of hangchow bay, the county has fertile land and warm weather. some 2,000 years ago, the local peasants planted mulberry trees to rear silkworm. after the establishment of new china, the growers got organized and took the road of cooperation. they rebuilt the old mulberry groves and replanted trees.

this activity has increased during the great proletarian cultural revolution. all production brigades in the county cultivate mulberry trees and nurse saplings and level fields in winter and spring every year. from the winter of last year to this spring, more than 5,700,000 trees were planted and 600 hectares of mulberry groves levelled. the peasants also built reservoirs, dredged rivers, put up dykes and set up power-driven irrigation stations.

in the revolutionary spirit of hard work, the members of the yunlung production brigade of the chientangchiang people's commune since 1964 have improved 42.6 hectares of uneven and scattered mulberry groves and irrigated more than 80 per cent. they also use good mulberry seed strains, apply more fertilizer and do careful field management. all this helps increase the amount of leaves and cocoon output. the silk cocoon output per hectare of mulberry trees in 1971 was more than double that in 1964.

the cadres and growers in the county make constant technical innovations in sericulture. there are now three silkworm seed stations in the county and every production brigade has rearing houses and stores of mulberry leaves. silkworms were reared only twice a year in the past; now there are five harvests a year. the county has adopted some new methods to keep the cocoon output rising

steadily. the cocoon output of every sheet of silkworm seeds is three and half times that in the early post-liberation days. quality has been improved.

the communes and production brigades in the county have now more than 600 technical personnel for silkworm-rearing.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Northwest China Livestock-Breeding Center Develops Animal Products Industry

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 25, 1972)

an animal products processing industry covering ining, capital of the ili kazakh autonomous chou in sinkiang, and the seven counties around turn out more than 30 products including woollen fabrics, leather, boots pelts, sausage casing, milk powder, carpets and felt.

one of the livestock-breeding centres in sinkiang, the ili kazakh autonomous chou is known for its sinkiang fine-wool sheep, ili horses and many species of wild animals. before liberation, however, there were only a small poorly-equipped tannery in ining and some handicraft workshops making boots fastened with wooden pegs.

efforts by the party and the state after liberation have stimulated the development of local animal husbandry. the number and variety of animals increased and quality improved. sinkiang fine-wool sheep and sheep improved through crossbreeding account for 85 per cent of the total. this is six times the number in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

the processing of animal products has been expanded with state allocations and equipment. more technicians have been sent to the area. this made it possible to expand the existing tannery and workshops and set up well-equipped mills for making woollen cloth, knitting wool, leather and casing.

in 1954 processing of animal products in the city was collectivized, and the ili tannery became state-private owned. the factory underwent technical improvement with new workshops in tanning and shoe making equipment added with state funds and the installation of new machines and equipment. between 1954 and 1964, state allocations came to several million yuan. production shot up. the tannery now turns out leather, glue, boots and fur. with the

addition of a sodium caustic workshop and a hydrochloric acid workshop built during the cultural revolution, it has become a multi-purpose enterprise. in 1971, total output value was nine times over 1954's.

the new ili woollen mill is equipped with all china-made up-to-date machinery. between january and august this year, it produced 360,000 metres of woollen fabrics.

local people's communes, production brigades and state livestock farms run small-animal products processing workshops of their own.

the cultural revolution has spurred technical innovations. the workers have succeeded in turning the sinkiang fine-wool sheep-skin into a new kind of even, supple and bright fur, attractively dyed in various colours. it has been displayed at china's export commodities fair in kwangchow. carcasses, hair and viscera are made into medicines and a variety of products for industrial and daily use. processed leather goods were costly and beyond the reach of the herdsmen before liberation in this leather-rich area. a pair of coarse leather shoes used to cost 600 kilogrammes of wheat. today a pair of good-quality leather shoes cost only one-ninth of that. besides meeting the needs of the local population, ili also supplies other parts of the country.

a multi-national contingent of workers has grown that includes skilled workers of kazakh, uighur, mongolian, sibo, hui and uzbek nationalities. many of them are in / leading positions in factories and workshops.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Delegation of Afghanistan-China Friendship Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow Association

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 25, 1972)

sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, and the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association he is leading concluded a friendly visit to shanghai and left here for hangchow by train today.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi and the other distinguished afghan guests arrived in shanghai on october 23 and were honoured at a banquet given by ma tien-shui. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. ma tien-shui and sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi proposed toasts to the growth of friendly relations between china and afghanistan and friendship between the two peoples.

while in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited a factory, a people's commune and a hospital, and were given a warm welcome by the people.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Head of Chinese Youth Delegation Greets Sixth Congress of Albanian Working Youth Union

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 24, 1972)

lu yu-lan, head of the chinese youth delegation attending the sixth congress of the albanian working youth union, addressed the congress today, heartily congratulating the albanian people and youth on their enormous achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and warmly praising the militant friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples and youth based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

in her congratulatory speech, comrade lu yu-lan first of all extended to all the delegates and the entire albanian youth the warmest congratulations and militant salute of the chinese youth and heartily wished the congress full success.

she said, "holding high the banner of marxism-leninism, the heroic albanian people and youth under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha have won brilliant victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and built a backward country into a flourishing socialist state with modern industry and collectivized agriculture. the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour held last year set forth a new fighting programme and presented a splendid blueprint -- the fifth five-year plan, opening ever brighter prospects to albania's socialist revolution and socialist construction. holding high the banner of proletarian internationalism, the albanian people and youth resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism and support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and peoples. heroic albania today has become more powerful as an unbreakable socialist bulwark off the adriatic sea."

comrade lu yu-lan said, "the albanian youth have a glorious revolutionary tradition. with a pick in one hand and a rifle in the other, they have, since liberation, made outstanding contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction." "in recent years," she continued, "warmly responding to the call of the albanian party of labour, the albanian youth have taken an active part in socialist revolution in the fields of ideology and culture, waged a struggle against various non-proletarian ideologies, constantly promoted the revolutionization of ideology and further strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. you have played the role of shock brigade in socialist revolution and socialist construction and you are indeed a powerful arm of the party. the revolutionary spirit of the albanian youth is a great encouragement to the chinese youth and it is worth their learning. the chinese youth warmly congratulate the albanian working youth union and the entire albanian youth on their enormous achievements. we are convinced that the sixth congress of the union will certainly further mobilize the albanian youth and make new contributions to the implementation of the various resolutions of the sixth congress of the albanian party of labour and the fifth five-year plan.

after enumerating the achievements gained by the chinese youth in socialist revolution and socialist construction, comrade lu yu-lan said: "following chairman mao's teaching that 'the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything', the chinese youth together with the entire chinese people are further deepening education in ideology and political line, criticizing revisionism and rectifying their style of work,

conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and works by chairman mao, and developing their consciousness in the course of the struggle between the two lines, so as to train themselves to be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and contribute to supporting the oppressed nations and peoples of the whole world in their struggles for liberation."

dwelling on the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples and youth, comrade lu yu-lan said: "the chinese youth cherish dearly the revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples and youth on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. in the revolutionary struggle against the common enemy, in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, we are always supporting each other, learning from each other, encouraging each other and marching together."

concluding, comrade lu yu-lan said: "today, the international situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the world people. the peoples are awakening more than ever before; the struggle against two superpowers' power politics and hegemony is surging day by day. let us, the chinese and albanian youth, together with the youth the world over, unite still more closely and fight to the very end in support of the three indo-chinese people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, in support of the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab people, and in support of the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries against aggression, subversion, control and interference of imperialism, and social-imperialism. final victory surely belongs to us exclamation"

the congratulatory speech was warmly welcomed by the delegates present. at the end of the speech, the chinese youth delegation presented to the congress a silk flag inscribed with: "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and albanian youth exclamation"

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Peking Journalists Give Banquet in Honor of Austrian Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

peking journalists gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation of austrian journalists led by ilse leitenberger, deputy editor-in-chief of "die presse".

dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the austrian embassy in peking, and a diplomatic official of the embassy were present.

present were leading members of peking news organizations and departments concerned lu ying, teng kang, wang chen, wang pen-tso, ku wen-hua, shih wei, shih hai-yun and tuan lien-cheng.

the delegation arrived here by plane this afternoon.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Scientists in Britain

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 23, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation, which had arrived here on october 7 bringing with it the friendly sentiments of the chinese science workers and people for the british science workers and people, concluded its visit in britain and left london for stockholm on october 20, loaded with the british people's friendly feelings for the chinese people.

from london to edinburgh, from oxford and cambridge to manchester, the chinese scientists were warmly received wherever they went. accompanied by their british colleagues, they visited various scientific institutions and exchanged experience with the british scientists there. in spite of their age and fatigue from the busy programme of the day, they often had interesting chats till late into the night with their british colleagues.

those who had studied in britain or visited the country more than 30 years ago were all the more joyful when they met old friends and teachers. professor chang wen-yu, who had studied in britain when he was young, was honoured by two of his old teachers who, already retired, made a point of meeting him during the delegation's visit. the teachers and the student conversed at length on the

development of the world situation since they last met and talked about the friendly ties between the two peoples. finding in the newspaper that professor chien wei-chang was on the delegation, an aged british professor who had worked together with chien happily got the delegation in oxford. they exchanged warm memories and discussed the developments of science and technology in the world. some british scientists who had visited china and made friends there were extremely enthusiastic and friendly towards the delegation. sir alan hodgkin, president of the royal society, accompanied the delegation on a visit in spite of illness. dr. joseph needham, president of the society for anglo-chinese understanding and president of the gonville and caius college of cambridge university, invited the delegation to visit his college.

when they visited oxford university on october 15, the chinese scientists were asked to be the home guests of professor k. mendelssohn, noted physicist. they were hospitably received by the host and his family and other british colleagues. professor mendelssohn, who had visited china on several occasions, delightedly recalled his days with chinese colleagues. he said in a beaming voice that it was his privilege to have been able to welcome the chinese scientists at his home. he showed them his collections of chinese poems, pictures and other ancient works of art. his wife entertained the guests with a meal of the chinese style. she said that she was delighted at the happy occasion when she could show her art to guests from china. the heart-warming hospitality of the mendelssohns impressed the chinese scientists deeply.

professor dorothy mary hodgkin of oxford university and the staff of her laboratory had a discussion with the guests on insulin. an account was made of china's research on insulin and views were exchanged on scientific experimentation in this and other fields. professor hodgkin praised china's progress in the research of synthetic insulin. the chinese guests expressed admiration for the painstaking and fruitful work of their british colleagues.

mr. pease, a leading member of the culham laboratory at oxford, expressed his wish that the chinese scientists would constantly break new grounds. "chairman mao's words that china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity will certainly be realized," he said.

before concluding their visit in britain, the chinese scientists discussed with the leading members of the royal society the question of expanding the intercourse of scientists of the two countries. president of the royal society prof. a. l. hodgkin said that such an intercourse accords with the aspirations of the two peoples. he hoped for more exchanges of visits by scholars of the two countries.

the chinese scientists shared his thoughts. head of the delegation pei shih-chang said that the warm reception accorded the delegation reflected the profound friendship between the scientists and peoples of the two countries. all members of the delegation would be very glad to see this friendship further developed, he said.

CHINA ANC CUBA

Cuban Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

the tourist group from cuba led by jose felipe suarez concluded a visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and leading members of the china-cuba friendship association and other organizations lin chen, liu ke, chu kun, chang yao-min and kuo chih. felix capote, first secretary of the cuban embassy here, was present.

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Peking for Cuba

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

a chinese friendship group with yang ko-chung as leader and hsueh tuan as deputy leader left here for cuba by plane today.

the group was seen off at the airport by yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and others.

felix capote, first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Receives Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

equatorial guinean president macias nguema received the chinese government delegation in bata, capital of rio muni province, on october 23, according to a report from santa isabel.

the president had a cordial and friendly talk with the delegation, led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, as leader and chen tan, chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea, as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were equatorial guinean finance minister andres nko ivasa, minister of public works, housing and transport jesus alfonso oyono alogo, secretary general of foreign affairs bonifacio nguema esono and chief of protocol of the presidency daniel oyono.

the chinese delegation arrived in bata from santa isabel for a visit on the morning of october 23. upon its arrival, the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by high-ranking civil and military officials and a thousand citizens of the country.

Chinese Government Delegation Gives Return Reception in Equatorial Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

the chinese government friendship delegation, led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, gave a return reception at bata, capital of rio muni province, on october 23, according to a report from santa isabel.

present at the reception were finance minister andres nko ivasa, minister of public works, housing and transport jesus alfonso oyono alogo, minister of justice momo bokara, governor of rio muni miguel eyegue ntutumu, secretary-general of foreign affairs bonifacio nguema esono, commander of the bata military region salvador, and other high-ranking officers and officials.

speaking at the reception, fang yi thanked the equatorial guinean government for its warm hospitality rendered to the chinese government delegation. he expressed resolute solidarity with the equatorial guinean people who, under the leadership of president macias, are waging a heroic struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to frustrate the imperialist and colonialist plots of subversion.

finance minister andres nko ivasa said at the reception that firm friendly ties have been set up since the establishment of diplomatic relations between equatorial guinea and china. he expressed the conviction that cooperation between the two countries will become ever more fruitful.

both sides wished president macias and chairman mao tsetung good health.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Guinean Ambassador to China Diop Mamadou

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, today met guinean ambassador to china diop mamadou who will soon leave his post for home. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

mamadi kaba, first secretary, and abdoul karim sylla, commercial attache, of the guinean embassy here, were present.

ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, was also present.

CHINA AND IRAN

Tung Pi-wu Greets Birthday Anniversary of Shahanshah and National Day of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, extending warm congratulations on his birthday anniversary and the national day of iran. the message reads:

his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi,
the shahanshah of iran,

tehran

on the occasion of the birthday anniversary of your imperial majesty the shahanshah and the national day of iran, i wish to extend warm congratulations to your imperial majesty and the iranian people on behalf of the chinese people and in my own name.

not long ago, her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, paid a friendly visit to our country and made a new contribution to the friendly relations and cooperation between china and iran. i am convinced that the traditional friendship between our two peoples will further increase and develop on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

i wish your imperial majesty good health exclamation

tung pi-wu

acting chairman of the people's republic of china

october 25. 1972

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Greetings on Shahanshah's Birthday and Iranian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

premier chou en-lai today sent a message to amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of iran, extending heartfelt congratulations on the birthday anniversary of mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, and the national day of iran. the message reads:

his excellency amir abbas hoveyda, prime minister of the imperial government of iran,

tehran

on the occasion of the birthday anniversary of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, and the national day of iran, i wish to extend heartfelt congratulations to the imperial government of iran and the iranian people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may your country achieve continuous new successes in the safeguarding of national independence and state sovereignty and in national construction exclamation may the friendly relations and cooperation between

china and iran develop daily exclamation may iran enjoy prosperity and her people well-being exclamation

chou en-lai,

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

october 25, 1972

Iranian Ambassador to China Gives Reception on Occasion of Birthday of Shahanshah and Iranian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the birthday of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, and the iranian national day.

present were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee wu teh, vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh.

the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. amid strains of iranian and chinese music, toasts were drunk to the growing friendship between the people of china and iran and relations of friendly co-operation between the two countries. ambassador abbas aram and foreign minister chi peng-fei made speeches at the reception.

in his speech, ambassador abbas aram gave an account of the successes in the fields of agriculture, economy, industry and education achieved by iran under the leadership of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi. he spoke highly of the friendship between the people of iran and china.

the ambassador said: "iran and china -- ancient countries with ancient ties, ties permeated with warm and true amity -- have found themselves again in their traditional atmosphere of good understanding and friendship."

referring to her imperial majesty the shahbanou's recent visit to china, the ambassador quoted her imperial majesty as saying that the unforgettable sentiments of friendship she experienced in this country on her visit would be the best souvenir she could bring home to iran. he said that her imperial majesty the shahbanou was impressed by china's remarkable progress under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

the ambassador said: "it is a source of great satisfaction to see the people's republic of china seated in her rightful place in the world body where her presence and wise contribution will doubtless serve the cause of peace and promotion of harmony among nations. we are glad to see the island province of taiwan universally acknowledged to be part and parcel -- an integral part of the people's republic of china."

the ambassador stressed the following stand taken by iran in international affairs: we adhere to the principles of the united nations charter; we oppose aggression; arab lands under occupation since 1967 must be restored; the rights of the palestinians must be upheld; in viet nam, the people should be free to choose their own destiny, their own way of life.

he said: "we want to live in peace with all our neighbours."

in his speech, foreign minister chi peng-fei, on behalf of the chinese government and people, extended warm congratulations to his imperial majesty the shahanshah, the imperial government of iran and the iranian people.

he said: "iran is a country with a long history and an ancient civilization. the iranian people are an industrious, valiant and talented people, who have made important contributions to the creation of the civilization of mankind. in recent years, the iranian government and people, under the leadership of his imperial majesty mohammad reza pahlavi, the shahanshah of iran, have made unremitting efforts and achieved continuous successes in safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of their country, defending national resources and building their own country. the chinese government and people heartily wish you continuous new victories on your road of advance."

minister chi peng-fei added: "china and iran are both asian countries. we both belong to the third world and are developing countries. in the past, our two countries had the common lot of being subjected to foreign aggression and oppression. today, we share the common desire of developing our national economies and building our countries on the basis of national independence. that is why our two ancient countries, which have long-standing historical ties, can in the new

historical circumstances respect and understand each other. we are glad to see that the friendly relations between our two countries have developed satisfactorily and governmental and people-to-people contacts have constantly increased although it is not long since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and iran. not long ago, her imperial majesty farah pahlavi, the shahbanou of iran, accompanied by prime minister hoveyda, paid a friendly visit to china and had friendly meetings and sincere conversations with our state leaders. this visit has made a positive contribution to the strengthening of the friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and iranian peoples and the promotion of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries".

"we believe that to further develop the friendly sino-iranian relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence is in the common interests of our two peoples and the people of the whole of asia," he declared.

present at the reception were leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the islamic association of china, including yu sang, hsieh hua, yen chun, su chieh, chou tzu-chien, yeh chih-chiang, hsieh hsin-ho, chen wei-chi, chou tung, hao chung-shih, wang hai-jung, yang chi, yu pu-hsueh, miao hai-ling, tai cheng-yuan, wu yu-hsun, chou pei-yuan, fang kao, wang yu-ching and tan tung.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Italian Cultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the italian cultural delegation led by mario mondello, director of the department of cultural relations and scientific and technical cooperation of the foreign ministry.

present were italian ambassador to china folco trabalza, and minister-counsellor marco pisa and other officials of the italian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned peng hua, hu shu-tu, hsiao teh, chang kuo-hsun, hu shou-hsin and sun lan.

later, yu chan gave a banquet in honour of the italian friends.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Mr. Aiichiro Fujiyama Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

aiichiro fujiyama, liberal-democratic member of the diet, chairman of the dietmen's league for promoting the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and former minister for foreign affairs, and his assistants tamotsu yamamoto and toyohiko shimbori wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home via kwangchow by air this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chang yu-lin, wu shu-tung, chen kang and shan ta-chi.

also present were japanese friends now in peking kaheita okazaki, shunichi matsumoto, ichizo kimura, norio shirato and tomoharu okubo, as well as yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and others.

mr. aiichiro fujiyama gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening. leading members of chinese departments concerned attended.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Ho Ying, Hu Yu-chih Meet and Fete Lebanese M. P. Amine El Gemayel

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met with amine el gemayel, lebanese member of parliament and friendly personage, and mr. raymond yousses daou, and gave a banquet in their honour. they had a friendly conversation.

proposing toasts at the banquet, ho ying and amine el gemayel pointed out that the people of china and lebanon had similar experiences and shared a common struggle, and that the relations of friendly cooperation between china and lebanon and the friendship between the two peoples had been developed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

they wished that the friendly relations and friendship would be consolidated and enhanced with each passing day and that the palestinian and other arab peoples would constantly achieve new victories in their just struggle against imperialism and israeli zionism.

andre sader, charge d'affaires ad interim of the lebanese embassy in peking, was present.

also present were ting hsueh-sung, secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other organizations, including chou chueh and wang chih-fan.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Secretary for Water Resources Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

mexican secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade and some members of the mexican economic mission left here for shanghai by air at noon today.

present at the airport to see them off were chang wen-pi and tu hsing-yuan, minister and vice-minister of water conservancy and power; chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of other departments chen teh-ho, lu ping and chang hsing-chiao.

diplomatic officials of the mexican embassy here were present.

the mexican friends are being accompanied on their visit to shanghai by leading members of chinese departments yuan tzu-chun and wang ching-hung, and mrs. anguiano, wife of the mexican ambassador to china.

Mexican Secretary for Industry and Commerce Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 25, 1972)

mexican secretary for industry and commerce carlos torres manzo and his wife, secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade's wife, and some members of the mexican economic mission left for kwangchow by plane this afternoon following their visit to this lake city.

leaving by the same plane were leading members of departments concerned chu chien-pai, yang yang and chuang pu-sheng and mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano, who had accompanied the distinguished mexican guests to hangchow.

yesterday evening, wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, met with the mexican friends and gave a banquet in their honour. a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and mexico prevailed over the banquet.

during their stay in hangchow, the mexican guests visited a silk mill and made a sightseeing tour of the picturesque west lake and other places of interest.

on their arrival and departure, the mexican friends were greeted and seen off by tai ke-lin, member of the standing committee of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, fang ming, leading member of a department concerned, and others.

CHINA AND NORTH EUROPE

Chinese Men's Volleyball Team Returns from Sweden, Finland

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

the chinese men's volleyball team, with lu tao as leader and chang hsing as deputy leader, returned here by plane today from friendly visits to sweden and finland.

it was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, kuo lei and mou tso-yun as well as volleyball coaches and players.

karl-erik norrman, second secretary of the swedish embassy here, and markku niinioja, attache of the finnish embassy here, were present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China by Korean Democratic Women's Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by the delegation of the korean democratic women's union.

comrades teng ying-chao, kang ke-ching, shen chien and ou tang-liang attended the banquet.

present were all members of the visiting delegation led by li jong sun, member of the executive committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and his wife; and other diplomatic officials of the embassy and their wives.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms talked about friendship on this happy occasion. delegation leader li jong sun and comrade ou tang-liang spoke at the banquet, wishing that the friendship between the korean and chinese people would last like the towering changpai mountains.

li jong sun said: everywhere we go in china, we have felt the profound friendship of the chinese people who

share weal and woe and go through thick and thin together with the korean people. the chinese people and women sincerely congratulate the korean people on their achievements in building socialism under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung, and pledge full support and firm solidarity with our people and women in the struggle to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops out of south korea and achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. we are very proud to have as our close brothers and sisters and comrades-in-arms the chinese people and women who are so faithful to the revolutionary friendship.

li jong sun expressed the conviction that the current visit of the korean delegation would help strengthen the revolutionary friendship and unity of the people and women of korea and china.

comrade ou tang-liang said: your current visit has provided us with an opportunity to learn from the korean people and women. you have manifested the heroic revolutionary spirit, the industry, warm-heartedness, modesty and earnestness of the korean people, and left a deep impression on the chinese people and women. we will learn from the heroic korean people and women and unite closely with you to win still greater victories in the common cause of opposing the common enemy and building socialism.

she wished the korean people and women still more brilliant successes in striving for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and building socialism under the leadership of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the korean workers' party.

proposing a toast, comrade teng ying-chao said: the visit to china by the delegation of korean democratic women's union led by comrade li jong sun has enabled the friendship between the peoples and women of china and korea to make new development. she wished the delegation a bon voyage on their journey home and requested them to convey best wishes and high respects to premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people and close friend of the chinese people. she wished premier kim il sung a long life and comrade kim song ae, chairman of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, good health. on behalf of the chinese comrades present, comrade teng ying-chao thanked ambassador hyun jun keuk for the warm hospitality.

ambassador hyun jun keuk expressed deep gratitude to the chinese communist party, the chinese people and the chinese government for the warm reception given to the delegation by the chinese people and women. he proposed a toast to the blood-cemented militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the people and women of korea

and china, to the long life of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung, and to the health of comrade chiang ching.

present were representatives of peking women and leading members of departments concerned fang chiung, fu yu-fang, hsu kuang, lo shu-chen, wang chia-feng, wang hsin-wei, wang ta-wan, hsu hui-jung, liu che, liu kuei-ying, sun kuei-chun, yu hsiu-fang, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and hsing jen-hsien.

Korean Ambassador to China Gives Banquet Marking Anniversary of CPV Entry into Korean War

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening to mark the 22nd anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the war in korea.

yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission, and li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, attended the banquet.

the banquet was full of expressions of the militant fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of china and korea. ambassador hyun jun keuk and li teh-sheng spoke at the banquet.

ambassador hyun jun keuk said: "on this day 22 years ago, at the critical moment when the korean people, responding to the great leader comrade kim il sung's call 'every effort for victory in the war', rose in unity and waged a heroic war against the u.s. aggressors and their stooges, the chinese people sent the volunteers composed of their fine sons and daughters to the korean front.

"in line with their great leader comrade mao tsetung's instruction 'cherish every hill and river, every blade of grass and tree in korea,' the commanders and fighters of the c.p.v. at the korean front showed tremendous courage and spirit of self-sacrifice in defending with their blood every inch of land in korea, and performed immortal feats."

the ambassador pointed out: "the sincere internationalist assistance and cooperation between the people of korea

and china will always shine in the annals of friendship between the two peoples. the meritorious exploits made by the valiant chinese people's volunteers on our soil and their noble deeds will for ever be cherished in the hearts of our people.

"we rejoice at having the chinese people as our close comrade-in-arms and fraternal ally."

he went on: "the industrious and brave chinese people have, through the great proletarian cultural revolution, consolidated their positions of revolution, strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat, and scored continuous new successes in their socialist construction and national defence.

"the korean people rejoice at all the glorious achievements of the fraternal chinese people as their own, and sincerely wish them still greater achievements in the future exclamation"

the korean ambassador said: "under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people have put their leader's juche idea into good effect in all fields, and within a short time turned our backward country into a socialist industrial state with a solid independent national economy, powerful national defence and brilliant national culture."

he went on: a north-south joint statement was issued not long ago on the basis of the three principles of reunification of the fatherland put forward by comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the korean people. having made the new breakthrough on the road of struggle for the reunification of the fatherland, the korean people are showing unprecedentedly high revolutionary enthusiasm in waging vigorous struggle to promote independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and to build socialism.

the korean ambassador said: "the militant friendship and unity of the people of korea and china are forged, consolidated and developed under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle in the course of protracted revolutionary struggle against their common enemy. therefore, no force whatsoever can destroy them.

"in the struggle for victory in the common cause, the korean people will always unite with and fight alongside the chinese people, their revolutionary comrade-in-arms and fraternal ally," he added.

in his speech, comrade li teh-sheng said: "throughout the eight years they lived in the midst of the fraternal korean people, the chinese people's volunteers were

given solicitous attention by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean workers' party and the korean government, and all-out support and enthusiastic assistance by the korean people. they received in korea vivid education in internationalism, and were engulfed by the profound friendship of the korean people for the chinese people. the chinese people will never forget this."

he added that the heroic korean people swung into the gigantic undertaking of reconstructing their homeland as soon as they won the great victory in the fatherland liberation war under the wise leadership of comrade kim il sung. they made brilliant achievements in socialist revolution, socialist economic construction and in the building of national defence. today, as an unbreakable bulwark of the anti-imperialist outpost in the east, the democratic people's republic of korea was making important contributions to the world's revolutionary cause of opposing imperialism. the chinese people were elated at the achievements made by the fraternal korean people, and wished them new and still greater successes in the future.

comrade li ten-sheng said: "the korean workers' party and the korean government consistently advocate independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and have made persistent efforts to this goal. as indicated by the important progress made by the korean people recently in the cause of reunifying their fatherland, the national aspirations of the entire people of korea for reunifying the fatherland at an early date brook no obstruction. this is a tremendous victory for the correct line of the korean workers' party on independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the chinese government and people all along support the korean government and people's correct stand on independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

he said: "the whole world can see clearly that u.s. imperialist aggression and interference is the main obstacle to the realization of peaceful reunification of korea. the u.s. troops must withdraw from south korea. the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and interference and for the realization of independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. we are convinced that this just cause of the korean people will certainly remove every obstruction and clear away all obstacles and win complete victory."

comrade li teh-sheng said: "the people of china and korea are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. the great friendship between us is founded and fostered by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. it is cemented in blood by the two peoples in their long common revolutionary struggles and is based on marxism-leninism

and proletarian internationalism. as we mark the 22nd anniversary of the chinese people's volunteers' entry into the korean war, we feel more keenly than ever how precious are this friendship and unity. may the great militant friendship between the people of china and korea grow generation after generation and shine forever exclamation"

present were all members of the visiting delegation of the korean democratic women's union led by li jong sun, member of the executive committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the union.

present were also leading members of various p.l.a. services and arms, the peking units and the peking garrison of the p.l.a. peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, chou jen-chieh, tsao li-huai, chang ta-chih, yu ting, tsui ping, kuo yen-lin, peng hai-kuei, tsui lun, hsu kuang-yu, tsou ping-kuang, yuan hua-ping, yin tso-chen, lu kuei and lu liang; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li chen, shen chien, han nien-lung, li chiang, chen mu-hua, liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, hsu chin-chiang, chen jen-hung, han li-ping, yao hsiao-cheng, ting kuo-yu, chu mu-chih, liu chien-kung, wang yi, ting hsueh-sung, lu wei-chao and yang kung-su.

representatives of the families of c.p.v. martyrs and the china-korea friendship people's commune also attended.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Hung-wen Meet Delegation of Korean Democratic Women's Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, together with comrades tsai chang, teng ying-chao, tsao yi-ou and kang ke-ching, this afternoon met with all members of the delegation of the korean democratic women's union led by li jong sun, member of the executive committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee

of the union. they extended warm welcome to the korean delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with its members.

present at the meeting were members of the korean delegation: chong myong hui, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union and director of the "women" publishing house; om gil yong, vice-chairman of the rural economic commission of pyongyang municipality; an se min, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union and head of the international liaison department; choe on chung, member of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union and a deputy department head of kim il sung university; kim bong ri, labour hero at the pyongyang textile mill; ro sun ok, member of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union and first secretary of a regional committee of the union; and jo ryon hong and ho su ryon, instructors of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and first secretary of the korean embassy in peking choi bong chol were present at the meeting.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments, and representatives of peking women, including shen chien, ou tang-liang, mao pao-chung, fang chiung, tien shu-chien, fu yu-fang, wang chia-feng, hsu kuang, lo shu-chen, pan li-hua and chang ting-yen.

Li Hsien-nien, Han Nien-lung Meet Korean Friendship Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the third friendship group from the democratic people's republic of korea with sin dong suk, a departmental director of the agricultural commission, as its leader and kim hak pung, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of finance, as its deputy leader.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

leading members of chinese departments lu wei-chao, yang kung-su, li chyan-chung and shih lin-feng were also present.

Li Hsien-nien, Han Nien-lung, Hao Chung-shih Meet Korean Agroscientists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih this morning met the korean agroscientists' delegation led by cho byung ho, vice-president of the korean academy of agricultural sciences. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was present.

present were leading members of chinese departments su ke-man, lu wei-chao, chao chiu-chih and chen chen-chi.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Army Chief of Staff Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

peruvian army chief of staff lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang hsien-yueh, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and yu chan, vice-foreign minister.

present were the wife of general mercado, and all members of the military delegation of the peruvian army led by him, peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the peruvian embassy in peking.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and armed forces of china and peru. general mercado and vice-minister wang shu-sheng spoke at the banquet.

general mercado said: "the past few days we have spent with you are the best proof of the friendship

that exists between the armed forces of our two countries. this friendship stems from the long-standing friendly feelings between the people of china and peru and is based on the present cooperation and mutual support between our two governments."

general mercado pointed out: "we can clearly see the wisdom of your government in standing aloof from the conflicts of big powers and in laying a solid foundation for building a new society in china." he described china's stand as "a stand to safeguard peace and uphold justice, a stand to refuse to participate in the dangerous gamble for hegemony, a stand eager to establish new order in international relations."

general mercado added: "now when we are leaving for home, we are fully aware of the ability of the third world of ours. we are of the opinion that we are struggling against hegemonism which makes our economy lop-sided and is trying to make our ideology lop-sided too."

"we are firmly convinced that the future belongs to us because no one can check the advance of history," he declared.

in his speech, vice-minister wang shu-sheng said that general mercado highly evaluated the just stand in international affairs taken by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, as well as their achievements in various fields. "we regard this as a support and encouragement of the peruvian people and armed forces to our people and army," he said.

wang shu-sheng asked the distinguished peruvian guests to convey to the peruvian people and armed forces the cordial regards of the chinese people and all the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. he also wished the peruvian people and armed forces under the leadership of president juan velasco alvarado new victories in opposing imperialism, defending independence and sovereignty, developing the national economy and building the country.

among the guests at the banquet were leading members of various services and arms, the peking units and peking garrison of the p.l.a. and other departments concerned, including tu yi-teh, kuang jen-nung, liu lu-chang, huang tsu-hua, ma su-cheng, peng hai-kuei, chou yung, wang chen-hsiang, yang sen, chai cheng-wen, liu yung-shou, yuan hua-ping, chen teh-ho, chou jung-kuo, wang chuan-pin, yin tso-chen and yu chiao.

also present were cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and his wife, chilean ambassador to china armando uribe arce and his wife, and a representative of the mexican embassy in peking.

Peruvian Army Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

peruvian army chief of staff lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin and his wife and the military delegation of the peruvian army he is leading, left here for southern china by special plane this afternoon.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng, deputy chief of general staff of the people's liberation army hsiang chung-hua, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department chang hsien-yueh, and leading members of various services and arms, the peking units and peking garrison of the p.l.a. and other departments concerned, including tu yi-teh, kuang jen-nung, liu lu-chang, huang tsu-hua, ma su-cheng, peng hai-kuei, chou yung, wang chen-hsiang, yang sen, yuan hua-ping, liu yung-shou, chen teh-ho, chou jung-kuo, wang chuan-pin and yin tso-chen.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife are with the delegation on its southern china visit.

the delegation was accompanied on the trip by chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and his wife yu chiao.

during their stay in peking, the distinguished peruvian guests visited p.l.a. units, a university and an art and craft exhibition, and had a sightseeing tour of scenic spots and historical sites, including the summer palace on the outskirts of peking.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Military Attache Gives Cocktail Party in Celebration of Romanian Armed Forces Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

colonel ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the romanian embassy here, gave a cocktail party this afternoon in celebration of the 28th anniversary of the armed forces day of romania.

present were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; chang chih-ming, political commissar of the

p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of the p.l.a. services and arms, peking units and peking garrison, including liu tao-sheng, hsueh shao-ching, wang ti-kang, kuo chao, yang kun-shan, liu yueh-sheng, pieh tsu-hou, wu hsien-en, wang yi-chih and chu kai-yin.

present were leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including yu chan, jen yun-chung, chou hua-min, liu yin, hsiang chien, wang chun-chieh, wang chuan, wei yu-ming, li en-chiu, wang ming-hsiu and liu ke-ming. lin chien, military attache of the chinese embassy in romani was present.

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

toasts were proposed by both host and guests to the daily growing revolutionary friendship between the people and armies of china and romania.

foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches were present.

romanian documentary films were shown after the cocktail party.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Greets Chinese National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1972)

leopold sedar senghor, president of the republic of senegal, yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung to greet the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. the message reads:

the diplomatic relations established between our two countries more than ten years ago, which we have decided to strengthen by opening embassies, are continuing to develop in favourable circumstances under the fruitful impetus of the spirit of vivid solidarity. therefore, i am particularly happy, on the occasion of the national day which the people's republic of china just warmly celebrated, to renew my personal wishes which i had extended to you last year on your birthday and the wishes of the people and government of senegal for the prosperity of the great chinese people.

mr. chairman, please accept my highest and cordial consideration.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Stop Murder of South Vietnamese Patriots

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

following is an article by the "people's daily" commentator today entitled "stop the murder of south vietnamese patriots":

many south vietnamese patriots in the phu quoc prison were recently killed by the u.s. aggressors and the nguyen van thieu clique who stepped up the extremely barbarous suppression and persecution of tens of thousands of patriots detained in various parts of south viet nam. the spokesman of the foreign ministry of the republic of south viet nam (r.s.v.n.) has made a statement strongly denouncing this sanguinary crime and demanding a resolute stop to it and the immediate release of all the detained south vietnamese patriots. the chinese people express great indignation at this atrocity committed by the u.s. aggressors and the nguyen van thieu clique and firmly support the solemn stand of the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n.

the nguyen van thieu clique has been serving as a criminal tool of u.s. imperialism in its aggression against viet nam. it has established military fascist rule in south viet nam and owed the vietnamese people uncountable blood debts. it has actively implemented the u.s. "vietnamization" programme and compelled the south vietnamese people in areas under its control to die for foreign aggressors. it has deprived the people of all democratic rights and freedoms and threw innumerable peaceable civilians and patriots into strategic hamlets and concentration camps. to achieve peace, independence and reunification of the fatherland and to defend their own right of survival, the south vietnamese people have waged a courageous and indomitable struggle against the nguyen van thieu clique and its u.s. masters. their struggle has demonstrated the heroism of the south vietnamese people and won admiration and support from the people the world over.

the spectacular victories won in recent battles by the south vietnamese people's armed forces have dealt a very heavy blow at the u.s. aggressors and the nguyen van thieu clique. the reactionary rule of the nguyen van thieu clique in south viet nam has become more tottering. its bloody massacres and barbarous suppression of the south vietnamese patriots is only a manifestation of its weakness and its last-ditch struggle. it is certain that such barbarous means will only arouse stronger resistance from the south vietnamese people and can never save the u.s. aggressors and the nguyen van thieu clique from their doomed defeat.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian People's Army Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

the syrian people's army delegation led by mohamad ibrrahim al-ali, commander of the syrian people's army, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of departments concerned li chung-chi, chin yu-feng, chao chun-cheng, liu yung-shou, lu kuei, chou chueh, liu yao-min and wang chih-fan; wang chien, military attache of the chinese embassy in syria; and representatives of the peking militia.

also present were jabr al-atrache, syrian ambassador to china, and minister abdallah cheikh atiyeh and military attache major mohamed jouma al-ahmad of the syrian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Delegation of Tanganyika Workers Union Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 25, 1972)

the delegation of the national union of tanganyika workers led by alfred c. tandau, general secretary of the union and minister of labour and social welfare of the united republic of tanzania, wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

it was seen off at the railway station by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned and representatives of local workers.

the delegation flew in here from shanghai on october 22, and was honoured at a banquet given by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, that evening.

during their stay in kwangchow the guests visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao in 1926, china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair, the whampoa harbour and a people's commune.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Dar Es Salaam

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 24, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with chao chih-ching as leader and kuo shih-kung as deputy leader arrived here from ethiopia this morning for a friendly visit to tanzania.

present at the airport to greet the chinese team were tanzanian minister for national education s. chiwanga, principal secretary of the foreign ministry a.b. nyakyi, principal secretary of the ministry of national education e.k. meena, secretary general of the tanzanian national sports council dossi, chairman clemence and secretary general j. rugaihuruza of the tanzanian table tennis association, other government officials and tanzanian table tennis players as well as other sportsmen.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen was also present.

national dances were performed by the tanzanian national dancing troupe at the airport to welcome the chinese players.

in a statement to the press at the lounge of the airport, chao chih-ching expressed the hope that mutual visits between chinese and tanzanian sportsmen would be conducive to the further development of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

CHINA AND UN

Head of Chinese Delegation Speaks at UNESCO General Conference

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 25, 1972)

huang chen, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 17th session of the unesco general conference, spoke at the plenary meeting in the course of general debate today. he pointed out that the aggression and expansion of the superpowers not only impair the independence and sovereignty of other countries and jeopardize world peace and security, but inevitably do great harm to education, science and culture in the countries subjected to aggression. he reiterated that the chinese government and people firmly support the people of the world and the small and medium-sized countries in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop their national education, science and culture and oppose aggression, interference, subversion and control by the superpowers.

his speech reads in full as follows:

mr. president,

distinguished fellow delegates,

first of all, please allow me, in the name of the delegation of the people's republic of china, to extend congratulations to h.e. mr. toru haguiwara on his election as president of the current session of the general conference. at the plenary meetings held in the last few days, h.e. mr. atilio dell'oro maini, temporary president, h.e. mr. toru haguiwara, president of the current session, h.e. mr. prem kirpal, chairman of the executive board, and h.e. mr. rene maheu, the director-general of unesco, as well as delegates of many countries expressed warm welcome to the chinese delegation and said many friendly words towards the chinese people. i would like hereby to express my deep thanks to them.

we are glad to see that, following the resolution of the u.n. general assembly at its 26th session restoring to the people's republic of china her lawful rights, the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization is the first among the u.n. specialized agencies to implement the general assembly's resolution and recognize the government of the people's republic of china as the only legitimate representative of china in this organization. today, when the delegation of the people's republic of china is attending this session of the general conference in paris, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our heartfelt thanks to all the friendly countries and personages

who uphold principle and justice for their positive efforts for the restoration to china of her lawful rights.

all things in the world develop and change. along with the change of the world situation, unesco has also been undergoing a change since its founding. in the past few years, unesco has, at the strong demand of asian, african and latin american countries and with their efforts and the support of many other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries, discussed and passed resolutions opposing colonialism and racism, adopted some positive measures, and played a due rule in strengthening international cultural exchanges. at some meetings, reasonable opinions voiced by many developing countries on the advancement of national education, science and culture have won wide sympathy and support from the people of the world. facts have shown that the third world countries in unesco are playing an ever-growing role. this is most inspiring.

to develop education, science and culture in the service of the noble cause of safeguarding national independence and promoting world peace and human progress is a universal desire of the people of all countries as well as the objective for which the representatives of the majority of the member states of this organization are working. however, it cannot but be noted that, contrary to the desire of the people of the world, fruits of modern civilization have often been unscrupulously ravaged by imperialism or even utilized by the superpowers as means for pushing their policies of aggression, expansion and war. in indochina, the united states is continuing its bloody war of aggression. it is wantonly bombing cities and villages in viet nam, destroying many schools and other cultural and medical institutions, and killing many teachers, students, patients and medical personnel. in the middle east, the two superpowers are contending with each other through a competitive "export of weapons". they either openly incite and support armed aggression, or exercise control over other countries on the pretext of "aid". they are using arab countries' territories and sovereignty and the palestinian people's right to existence as stakes for striking political deals. in the jungles in africa, too, the colonialists are using modern weapons to frantically suppress the african people fighting for freedom and liberation. moreover, the two superpowers are feverishly developing nuclear weapons in a nuclear arms race, attempting to contend for world hegemony by means of nuclear threat and blackmail. these actions of the imperialists, and particularly the superpowers, not only impair the independence and sovereignty of other countries and jeopardize world peace and security, but inevitably cause great harm to the education, science and culture of the countries subjected to aggression. this runs diametrically counter to the purpose of unesco of contributing to world peace and security.

the chinese government and people resolutely support the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we resolutely support the arab and palestinian people in their just struggle to oppose the u.s.-israeli aggressors, recover their lost territories and regain their national rights. we resolutely support the people in africa and other regions of the world in their just struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and win national liberation. we resolutely support the latin american people in their struggle to defend their 200-nautical-mile maritime rights and protect their national resources. we firmly support the people of the world and the small and medium-sized countries in their just struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty, develop their national education, science and culture and oppose aggression, interference, subversion and control by the superpowers.

mr. president,

it is the eager desire and reasonable demand of the developing countries in asia, africa and latin america to develop their national education, science and culture. there is no doubt that the healthy development of education, science and culture will promote and consolidate national independence. however, innumerable historical facts have proved that only complete political and economic independence can provide practical possibilities and open up broad prospects for the development of national education, science and culture. complete national liberation is the only broad road leading to the flourishing of all national education, science and culture.

like the other peoples of the world, the asian, african and latin american peoples are industrious, talented and valiant. historically, during periods of their independent development, they created splendid ancient cultures and made valuable contributions to the civilization and progress of mankind. it is only in modern times that their cultures have been reduced to a backward state due to imperialist aggression, oppression and plunder. some imperialists often brag about their civilization and deride asia, africa and latin america for their backwardness. they have in fact forgotten history. the asian, african and latin american peoples not only have a brilliant past. it can be said that modern western civilization itself has, to a large extent, been nurtured with the blood and sweat of the asian, african and latin american peoples. we are glad to see that many asian, african and latin american countries have since independence achieved gratifying successes in gradually developing their national education, science and culture while defending their state sovereignty and developing their national economy. the asian, african and latin american peoples

have the will and the capability of standing on their own feet in the family of nations. we are firmly convinced that the asian, african and latin american peoples, who once created miraculous ancient cultures, will surely be able to create even greater miracles and make their national cultures shine forth in still greater splendour once they throw off the shackles of imperialist enslavement and become masters of their own destiny.

we stand for the normal growth of cultural, scientific and educational exchanges and co-operation among the peoples of all countries so as to increase their mutual understanding and friendship. we hold that progressive cultures of all nations, regardless of the length of their history, have their respective characteristics and merits, which should be the cultural nourishment of other peoples and serve as examples in their cultural development. there can be mutual assimilation and overcoming of one's own shortcomings by learning from the strong points of others. of course, this assimilation is by no means uncritical eclecticism. an analysis should be made of foreign cultures. even their progressive elements should be appropriately adapted to the specific domestic conditions according to the needs of the people and conveyed through national forms before they can answer the purpose of serving the people at home. it is inadvisable to the development of national cultures to have blind faith in foreign things and transplant them in toto.

we hold that, in educational, scientific and cultural as in economic construction, the developing countries should rely on the strength and wisdom of their own people, bring up their own contingents of experts and teachers and accept necessary foreign aid given on an equal footing, while mainly relying on their own efforts. all sincere aid in these fields, including multi-lateral aid through unesco and the other agencies of the united nations, should be based on respect for the sovereignty and national dignity of the recipient countries. the purpose of the aid should be to help the recipient countries stand on their own feet and develop their education, science and culture independently; it must not reduce the recipient countries to dependence on the aid-giving countries. some powers regard their aid as "alms" and boast about anything they give; they look down on others as "inferior nations" and pride themselves as superhuman "angels". we are resolutely opposed to such despicable practice.

in whose hands is scientific and cultural knowledge and whom does it serve? -- this is a matter of principle. we hold that scientific and cultural knowledge should be in the hands of the broad masses of the people and serve the majority of the people. for, fundamentally speaking, it is the crystallization of the diligent work and the wisdom of the working people of all countries from generation to generation. it is only at a given stage in the development of history that it became monopolized by a minority of people

and was turned by them into a means of exploitation and a means of violence. this irrational state of affairs can be fundamentally changed only when scientific and cultural knowledge returns to the hands of the people and serves the interests of the majority of the people. the victory of the chinese revolution has created conditions for the rapid development of the chinese people's educational, scientific and cultural undertakings. in order that science and culture may be grasped in the hands of the broad masses of the working people, we have further effected a profound transformation in the superstructure including the cultural field. the fundamental reform of the old culture and the old educational system carried out during our great proletarian cultural revolution is precisely aimed to place education, science and culture in the better service of the great majority of the people. our experience is, of course, still inadequate and premature. but we believe that the cultural revolution has already opened up new and broad prospects for the development of our education, science and culture. our education, science and culture, compared with those in old china, have been fundamentally changed and their level has been greatly raised, but they still cannot meet the requirements of our national construction and our aid to the people of other countries. we must continue to exert ourselves, modestly learn from the advanced experiences of other peoples and strive to make a greater contribution to mankind.

mr. president,

the chinese delegation already expressed its solemn stand when the report of the nominations committee was under discussion at the plenary meeting a few days ago. here we deem it necessary to point out once again that the puppet clique in south viet nam can by no means represent the vietnamese people, and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam alone are the legal representatives of the vietnamese people. the lon nol puppet clique can by no means represent the cambodian people, and the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk is the only legal representative of the cambodian people. under the present circumstances, we are also opposed to the representation of the south korean authorities alone at this conference. it must also be pointed out once again that consideration of the representation of "bangladesh" in unesco will be appropriate only after the true implementation of the relevant resolutions of the united nations and a reasonable settlement of the problems between india and pakistan and between pakistan and "bangladesh".

here we also wish to point out with all seriousness that elements of the chiang kai-shek clique are still carrying on illegal activities under the usurped name

of china in some international non-governmental organizations which have established relations with unesco. this absolutely cannot be permitted. we hope that those organizations will follow the spirit of the relevant resolutions adopted by the united nations general assembly and unesco and take necessary measures to expel the elements of the chiang kai-shek clique and restore to the people's republic of china her legitimate rights.

at present, the world situation is developing in the direction favourable to the people of the world. we hope that unesco will conform to the trend of the world, reflect the desires and demands of the majority of its member states and the people of the world and make positive efforts for the cause of world peace and the progress of mankind. this is the first time that a delegation of the people's republic of china attends the general conference of unesco and takes part in its work; there are many new things for us to learn. we are ready, together with the delegates of all the countries that love peace and uphold justice, to seek a solution to the questions and a fulfilment of the tasks facing unesco through discussions and consultations on an equal footing, and thus contribute our share to the success of the current session of the general conference.

thank you, mr. president exclamation

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COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY DUPLICITY

"Reveal the Horse's Legs Under a Unicorn's Skin"

- Learn from Lu Hsün's method of exposing counter-revolutionary double-dealers

by

Meng Yun-lai (孟云来)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 19, 1972)

Lu Hsün was a great communist fighter who grew up in the midst of "encirclement and destruction" by all sorts of renegades, hidden traitors, and swindlers. In his prolonged struggle against counter-revolutionary double-dealers, Lu Hsün, wielding his beam-size writing brush, was always victorious. No matter how cleverly the counter-revolutionary double-dealers camouflaged themselves, they could not avoid being revealed in their true character under Lu Hsün's pen.

In summing up his own experience in class struggle, Lu Hsün said: "I myself realize that in China my pen is sharper and more trenchant than usual and that sometimes I have no consideration for others' feelings. But I also know how people are using the high-sounding name of justice and righteousness, the label of upright and noble men, the mask of benevolence and honesty, the weapon of rumor and public opinion, and ambiguous, twisting words, all for their own ends, so that the underdogs who hold neither knife nor pen in their hands are hardly able to breathe. If I am deprived of my pen, then I shall be one of those who are bullied and humiliated but who have no means of airing their grievance. I am awakened, so I will frequently use my pen, particularly to reveal the horse's legs under the cover of a unicorn's

skin." To "reveal the horse's legs under a unicorn's skin" was an important experience of Lu Hsün in his struggle against counter-revolutionary double-dealers.

Putting a cover of "unicorn's skin" over "the horse's legs" is a tactic customarily used by all counter-revolutionary double-dealers in carrying out sinister intrigues. This is because all counter-revolutionary double-dealers are idealists who must live by deceiving not only other people, but also themselves. For instance, they were clearly running dogs of capitalists, but they insisted on labeling themselves "third category people." Again, for the purpose of "playing disruptive, provocative, and divisive tricks in the dark of night," they would "make self-righteous, high-sounding speeches in the light of day."

Lu Hsün called these counter-revolutionary double-dealers "human-faced brutes." It is impossible for them to change their nature. Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the principal tactic employed by these "human-faced brutes" in carrying out intrigues and underhand activities is to oppose the red flag by holding up a "red flag." These disreputable horses who do harm to the masses would pass themselves off as "unicorns" and, mingling themselves with the revolutionary ranks, make trouble by raising windstorms. An understanding of this special character of the counter-revolutionary double-dealers in their carrying out of intrigues and underhand activities will help greatly the mastery of the law of their activities and the effort to recognize and expose them.

To "reveal the horse's legs under the unicorn's skin," it is first necessary to seize the vulnerable spot of the polemical enemy. Lu Hsün pointed out that in making criticism, "It is a sharp, but not heavy, blow to the adversary to cite his words and refute them one by one from beginning to end. Moreover, it is rarely aimed at the vulnerable spot of the 'polemical enemy' so as to wound him mortally at a single blow."

In the struggle to expose the counter-revolutionary double-dealers, Lu Hsün, skillfully applying the tactical principle, "It is better to chop off one finger (of the enemy) than injure all his ten fingers," laid emphasis on striking a mortal blow at the counter-revolutionary double-dealers through the stand they took and the line they followed. For example, to win public opinion in his favor in an attempt to maintain a position in the literary world, renegade and enemy agent Yang Ts'un-jen, who had openly repudiate the Communist Party, was hypocritical enough to write to Lu Hsün, praising him. He said that his "personal respect and affection (for Lu Hsün) remains strong as ever" and "sincerely ask you, sir, for your instructions." He even said that "Seeing you are aging, I am filled with sadness. I recall having the same feeling when I saw my father's aged features." It was indeed disgusting in the extreme!

However, Lu Hsün knew his man well. How should he be exposed? Seizing upon his vulnerable spot of his having shamefully betrayed the Party, Lu Hsün accused him of "washing his own hands with the blood of young Communists and young Communist suspects" and declared that he was "a pedlar in

the world of revolution" and "a harmful worm in the body of a lion." As a result of Lu Hsün's revealing analysis, Yang Ts'un-jen's shameful character was fully exposed. People were able to see clearly that such a shameful renegade of the Communist Party had ulterior motives in extolling the communist Lu Hsün. As Lu Hsün pointed out: "If he had the least wisdom of knowing himself, he would not have written the letter." His shameless playing of the double-dealing trick served exactly to expose himself. After such a "blow" from Lu Hsün, the renegade was no longer able to deceive others in the revolutionary camp, and he had to run away in a hurry.

To "reveal the horse's legs under a unicorn's skin," it is also necessary to marshall facts, get at the truth through reasoning, and strip the (enemy's) skin layer by layer. In reviewing the results of fighting, Lu Hsün said, "Those who have fallen did not fall because they were verbally attacked but because they were stripped of their mask, which means that the fact has been shown." Showing "the horse's legs" is what the counter-revolutionary double-dealers fear most, and so they put on a "unicorn skin." They can be really disarmed only by stripping them of their dazzling "unicorn's skin" too.

How can "the fact be shown"? Here Lu Hsün has also set an example for us. For instance, he made the following criticism of the purposeful, vehement empty cries of Chou Yang and his gang: "When the Left wing is on the ascendant, they immediately go over to the Left because that is fashionable. When repression comes, they, being unable to stand it, immediately change again even to the extent of selling out their friends...as an introductory gift to the other side." With these words he ripped open their pseudo-revolutionary mask.

Eclectic sophistry is the protective charm of counter-revolutionary double-dealers. It very often gives people seemingly right but really false satisfaction with "just" words. They seem justified at first hearing, and only when layer after layer of their skin is taken off from them can their "horse's legs" be revealed.

Lu Hsün warned us with his personal experience that "taking off the unicorn skin" was a difficult piece of work that required great attention to details. To see clearly where the counter-revolutionary double-dealers lost their footing and erred, it is necessary to trace them to their origin and look at their family history. To find out their purpose in singing "the old tune" in today's reality, it is necessary to trace their motive and ascertain the direction they go. If we do that, the counter-revolutionary double-dealers and their rumor and sophism, "like unfixed negatives exposed to the sun," will no longer be able to deceive others.

The key to revealing "the horse's legs" under the "unicorn's skin" lies in our grasp of the sharp, incisive surgeon's knife of Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao teaches us: "When our eyesight is inadequate, we should get help from the telescope and the microscope. Marxist methodology is the political and military telescope and microscope." By studying assiduously the books of Marx and Lenin and expertly mastering materialistic dialectics,

Lu Hsün was able to avoid falling into one-sidedness and shoot steadily, accurately, and ruthlessly at the enemy with the "shooting skill" of Marxism-Leninism, setting an example for us.

Revolutionary mass criticism is a long-term task. We have ceaselessly won one round of victory after another, "But some curs may suddenly turn around, secure advantages for themselves by displaying a new signboard, and deceive the world by covering up facts. Such things are possible. There is no other way but to fight them. Such fighting will go on for a long time." In the struggle to criticize swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in depth, let us work harder than ever in our study of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Tse-tung's thought, sharpen our vision in the struggle so as to be able to discern the swindlers, and ceaselessly improve the quality of the revolutionary mass criticism so as to win new victories.

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"Shallow" and "Clear"

by

Chiang Ming (江名)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 19, 1972)

In the fight against feudalism in the "May 4" era, Lu Hsün at one time fought side by side with Liu Pan-nung. Later, in the prolonged, complex class struggle, one went on advancing with history and remained a fighter throughout, while the other ran away. When finally they met again, "there was almost nothing to say."

When Liu Pan-nung died, Lu Hsün wrote something in his memory. He warned beforehand that he might probably have nothing good to say about the deceased. In fact, what he said was quite proper. It was all very fair. For example, when speaking of the time of New Youth, Lu Hsün said he did not like Hu Shih, "but was close to Pan-nung." Hu Shih spoke disparagingly of Liu Pan-nung, saying he was shallow. But Lu Hsün said, "It is true that Pan-nung was really shallow. But though shallow, he was like a clear stream which could be seen through to the bottom. There might have been some sediment and dead weed, but that did not detract from the general clearness. If the water is full of mud, it will be impossible to tell at once how deep or shallow it is. A shallow stream is better than a deep, muddy river." Because "as a fighter, even if he had been 'shallow,' he was more useful to China."

Here Lu Hsün brought forward an important truth. As a revolutionary fighter, being "shallow" is not important. What is important is that he must be "clear." That is to say, he must be the same inside and outside, be truthful, and appear in their true character. If a stream is "shallow," a little sediment or dead weed does not matter because it is clear and can be seen right down the bottom, so that people will know it for what it is at a glance and will not suspect it or make a mistake. Of course, it will be even better if it is both deep and clear. If it is "deep" but turbid with the dead weed and sediment obscured by mud, or if it is a muddy slough of abysmal depth in which people cannot tell what is true from what is false and are mystified, then that would be terrible.

In our revolutionary ranks people may have different degrees of ability or may belong to different levels. They may have joined in the revolution for a long or a short time. Their experience in struggle may be great or negligible. Or they may still have this or that shortcoming. But if only they really make revolution and are loyal to the Party, these differences and shortcomings will not be entirely unchangeable. A low level may rise higher and what is shallow may become deep. The important thing is that they must not play double-dealing tricks. A communist is frank. He says what he thinks and his words tally with his actions, and he thinks it a shameful thing to conceal his viewpoint. He holds the revolutionary cause above everything else, will never cover up his shortcomings, and dares

to dissect hiw own ideas. The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Be open and above board, and don't engage in intrigues and underhand activities." Every revolutionary should constantly bear this in mind and act accordingly and perseveringly throughout his life.

In the prolonged class struggle, Lu Hsün amassed a rich store of fighting experience. He hated the enemy with a deep hatred. He warned us against the attacks of bogus "comrades-in-arms." Lu Hsün constantly dissected others, but he even more ruthlessly dissected himself. When he talked about deepness and shallowness, clearness and turbidity in commenting on people and affairs, his purpose was always to make people behave in the same way as they thought,and warn them not to hide their turbidity in depth or pass what was false for what was true, but urge them to seek truth from facts and be honest and sincere. An even deeper purpose was to enable people to distinguish friend from foe and truth from falsehood in the complex class struggle and line struggle. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type habitually adopt the means of camouflage. They are really "a mud slough of abysmal depth" inside them which could not see the light of day, but they declare loudly that they are "authoritative theoreticians" and "geniuses" "faithful" to the Party, etc. Revolutionaries must be vigilant against the deceptive talk of these hypocrites.

In the old times Liu Pan-nung did not have the wisdom of knowing himself. Afraid of Hu Shih's criticism that he was "shallow," he went abroad to get a veneer of gold. He got his "doctorate," gradually rose to important positions, and thought that he was "deep" enough. But in the end he sank below.

People's memory of Liu Pan-nung, who was once known, has faded since long ago, but we can still obtain enlightenment by reading what Lu Hsün said about him. Lu Hsün's words provoke deep thought. His heart is linked to that of the people.

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PARTY POLICY

Raise Line Consciousness and Seriously Carry Out Policy

- A rebuttal to the fallacy of pseudo-communism advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i

by

Chiang Hung (江 虹)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 20, 1972)

"Policy and strategy are the lifeblood of the Party." Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy represent fundamental mass interests and give expression to the objective laws governing social development. They guarantee revolutionary victory for the masses under Party leadership. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have all along opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. In rural work after liberation, they vigorously opposed agricultural socialist transformation from the "Right," and spread the fallacy of pseudo-communism, which skipped over the present historical stage and was "Left" in form but Right in reality, from the "Left." This was an attempt to interfere with and wreck Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. At present, thorough criticism of the fallacy of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type is of great importance in raising our ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism and enhancing our consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy.

We are advocates of the Marxist theory of unity of continuous revolution and development of revolution by stages. Revolution develops continuously and by stages. In the "Resolution on Some Problems of the People's Commune" at the 6th plenary session of the 8th Party Central Committee personally presided over by Chairman Mao, it was pointed out, "On the question of the period of transition from socialism to communism, we cannot stand still at the socialist stage. Nor can we harbor the illusion of sidestepping the socialist stage and plunging into communism at once." From the democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, and in the transition from socialism to communism--these different revolutionary stages are not only interrelated but marked with differences. The former stage is a prerequisite to the latter stage, the latter an inevitable result of the development of the former. We cannot stand still at a certain revolutionary stage. Nor can we sidestep the historical stage of development irrespective of objective conditions.

In the process of socialist revolution, we must continuously solve the contradictions between production relations and productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base, in keeping with the socialist principle. After liberation, the transformation of our countryside from mutual-aid teams, the junior cooperative and the advanced cooperative to the people's commune means our Party consciously geared the law of production

relations to the nature of productive forces in leading the peasants toward the gradual realization of agricultural collectivization. Hereafter, the transformation of the people's commune from the socialist system of collective ownership to the socialist system of all-people ownership and the transformation from socialism to communism will also be processes interrelated and yet marked by individual differences. Before productivity reaches a certain level, when the form of the existing system of ownership is having a stimulative effect on the development of productivity, we must continuously give play to its positive role.

All opportunists oppose the unity of the theory of continuous revolution and the theory of development of revolution by stages. The Right-learning opportunists take things as fixed and unchanged and negate the need of continuous revolution. "Struggle between contradictions has pushed the objective process forward and yet their knowledge still remains at the old stage.....They know nothing more than to tail after a car and complain of its running too fast, and try to pull it backward and make it move in the opposite direction."

On the other hand, "Left"-leaning opportunists negate the line of division that marks things and negate the development of things by stages. "They think beyond a certain stage of development of the objective process. Some take what is in their dreams as truth. Some arbitrarily set about working now on some ideals that are possible of realization only in future, in a departure from the current practice of the overwhelming majority and from existing reality. Their action gives the appearance of adventurism."

Different stages of the revolution give rise to different policies. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy have not only given a boost to the continuous advance of the revolutionary cause but also given expression to the development of revolution marked by stages. Chairman Mao has provided correct lines and policies for our Party in various stages of revolution and also taught us not to skip a stage but to "make a clear line of distinction between something allowed to be done and something not allowed to be done."

In the period of democratic revolution, Chairman Mao once pointed out, "Our policy covering the seizure of landlords' land and the practice of the 8-hour work system does not go beyond the boundaries of the system of private ownership of property within the capitalist sphere and involves no realization of socialism."

After victory in the democratic revolution, Chairman Mao worked out in time the general line for socialist revolution and construction and a series of related policies.

The Party's present policy of three-level ownership with the team as the foundation in the countryside, the policy of "from each according to his ability and to each according to labor" and exchange at equal value and the policy of allowing commune members to cultivate a small plot of private land and engage in family sidelines--all these were worked out by Chairman Mao on the basis of the current change in our rural class relations, the level of

agricultural productivity and the degree of consciousness of the peasant masses. Only by resolutely carrying out these policies can we stimulate the speedy development of agricultural production and continuously consolidate the collective economy.

But the history of two-line struggle within the Party tells us that some bourgeois ambitionists and conspirators that have wormed their way into the Party always apply the opportunist line and policy in opposing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy to achieve their criminal aim of wrecking the cause of socialist revolution and construction. Following the criticism of the "guarantee production on a household basis" and other Right-leaning opportunist policies vigorously advocated by them, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i appeared in the role of ultra-"Leftists," calling for "cutting out the remnants of capitalism." This was in reality a policy aimed at eliminating socialism. They gave the false impression that by just practicing their kind of sinister stuff, we could "make an early transition" and "rush into communism at a run." Shortly after the establishment of rural people's communes, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i vociferously called for the immediate putting into practice of the system of all-people ownership. They advocated this opportunist fallacy "Left" in form but "Right" in reality in a vain attempt to mix up the stages of development of the two different societies, socialist and communist. This is the very antithesis of the Marxist theory of unity between the theory of continuous revolution and the theory of development of revolution by stages. To put a revolutionary label on their opportunist sinister stuff, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i styled themselves as "advocates of continuous revolution" and described their fallacy, which was "Left" in form but Right in reality, as a theory of "thoroughgoing revolution." They really knew of no sense of shame!

The transformation in the different stages of revolutionary development does not come about early or late as one wishes but is governed by whether there are the necessary conditions for change. At the present stage, the various rural policies formulated by our Party are entirely compatible with the prevailing actual conditions of our countryside and mass demands. Just because we have resolutely carried out a series of guidelines and policies concerning the people's commune put forward by Chairman Mao, the healthy growth of the people's commune has come about. If we had acted according to the kind of stuff advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, the collective economy would inevitably have disintegrated, the Party would have got divorced from the peasant masses and the foundation of the proletarian dictatorship--the worker-peasant alliance--would have been wrecked. There would be no transition into communism at all.

Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i also distorted the communist principle by absurdly claiming that so long as "people get fed and clad" and "lead a passable life," communism could be practiced. Ulterior motives prompted their misinterpreting the principle of "to each according to his needs" as one of "even distribution." Marx pointed out, "After, at the advanced stage of the communist society, the situation of forcing people to accept labor assignments in a slavish way has disappeared with the difference between mental and manual labor eliminated, after labor has become not just the means

of making a living but the first need of life, after the all-round development of productivity of individuals has grown with all the springs of collective wealth surging forth fully--only then can the narrow vision of the bourgeois legal right be surpassed, and society can inscribe on its own banner: From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs!"

Obviously, the conditions necessary for the practice of "to each according to one's needs" mentioned here can come about in a communist society only after the elimination of the "three big differences" coupled with a great abundance of products and an extremely high consciousness of the people. But at present, our level of productivity and the people's consciousness are still far short of this objective. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i peddled their kind of stuff, "Left" in form but Right in reality, and vigorously advocated absolute equalitarianism and negated "to each according to one's labor." They were motivated by the criminal aim of giving some people free access to the fruit of labor of another, and wrecking the unity between the masses, wrecking production and wrecking the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

That swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i sabotaged Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy is in the final analysis a plot against the proletarian dictatorship, a vain attempt to restore capitalism. They absurdly claim, "The problem of which will win out--socialism or capitalism in our country--has now been solved." They also said, "Is the realization of communism to be declared only after mass consciousness reaches as high as that level and only after conditions in all spheres have become ripe? Of course not." These slanderous remarks by Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk are the very sinister stuff represented by "the theory of the dying out of class struggle." Their negation of the degree of mass consciousness as an important condition for the realization of communism means their opposition to socialist revolution on the ideological and political fronts. If we should give up socialist revolution on the ideological and political fronts according to this reactionary "theory" from swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, then we would get disarmed in the face of the class enemy. Bourgeois forces would then run rampant. The socialist position would dwindle increasingly. This would inevitably lead to a counter-revolutionary restoration.

The protracted nature of class struggle decides the drawn-out nature of class struggle. We must "seriously read and study and master Marxism," enhance consciousness of line struggle and continuously expose and criticize opportunism of all kinds and forge ahead triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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PARTY LEADERSHIP OVER AGRICULTURE

Strengthen Party Leadership Over Agriculture in Mountainous Areas

by

The Party Committee of She Hsien, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 20, 1972)

Get A Firm Grip on Class Struggle and Two-Line Struggle

Our hsien lies in the mountainous area south of Anhwei. It abounds in grain, tea, bamboo, wood and other economic crops. How to develop agricultural production in the mountainous area? From our understanding, we know that the key lies in strengthening Party leadership and seriously implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Before the great cultural revolution, the construction effort in our mountainous area followed a tortuous road at one time. The agricultural cooperation campaign stimulated the development of production in the mountainous area. Compared with the period shortly after liberation, grain output in 1957 nearly doubled. The afforested area of mountain farms was three times as large as before and the area under tea trees 120 percent as large. Tea production registered a 180 percent increase.

In the upsurge of the great leap forward, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i negated the collective-economy of the people's commune and negated the laws governing commodity production and value from the "Left," and wrecked the production effort in the mountainous area. Later, they again peddled "production guaranteed on a household basis" from the Right, and other sinister stuff. This had a serious impact on the development of the collective economy.

After the 10th plenary session of the 8th Party Central Committee, under the great leader Chairman Mao's call, "Never forget about class struggle" and after the socialist education campaign, the mountainous area again got ahead in production. In 1965, grain output showed an increase of over 40 percent compared with 1961. The reserve bamboo stock rose over 2 times and tea output 2 times. The timber stock rose from year to year.

Practice of many years shows that class struggle and line struggle are long-drawn-out and complicated affairs. A height in revolution always comes with a height in production and further development of the collective economy. Only by laying a firm hold of such a lever as class struggle and two-line struggle can we seek vigorous development of construction of mountainous areas along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Correctly Implement the Guideline of "Taking Grain As the Lever and Seeking All-round Development"

Our hsien is marked with complex natural conditions. It comes with big-mountain areas and semi-hilly areas. In the light of the conditions of various areas, we understand that in the thorough implementation of the guideline of "taking grain as the lever and seeking all-round development," we must make overall arrangements with local needs in mind. In grain-producing areas, we must take grain production as the main emphasis and, meanwhile, energetically develop the production of timber, tea and other subsidiary products where conditions permit. In big-mountain areas, we must take forestry and tea as the center of development, and meanwhile, energetically produce grain and other crops where conditions permit. We must make concrete arrangements with every brigade and every production team. In the light of actual conditions, we may plant grain, forests or tea trees, as the case may be. But we must also pay attention to the development of other crops and achieve the all-round development of grain, forestry and tea production.

The guideline of "Taking grain as the lever and seeking all-round development" gives expression to the objective law governing the planned and proportionate development of the socialist agricultural economy. In developing production in mountainous areas, we must unswervingly implement this guideline. In the past, we lacked an all-round understanding of this guideline. In disregard of the great number of mountains and the scarcity of land that marked mountainous areas, we made a sweep demand for grain production as the main emphasis and one-sidedly stressed "going uphill" for grain. As a result, not only did grain production show no progress but forestry and tea production also suffered. In fact, it is helpful to grain production in mountainous areas to take forestry and tea as the main emphasis and dress barren hills with leafy trees to preserve moisture and soil and moderate climate. Moreover, mountainous areas generally lie in the "upper reaches" of grain-producing areas. To develop forestry and tea production in mountainous areas and make a good job of water and soil preservation is not only conducive to a local stable-and-high yield but also helpful toward the production effort in the grain-producing areas at the "lower reaches."

Lingchiao brigade of Chup'u commune in the past did not handle properly the relations involving mountains, water and crop fields. This resulted in slopes being denuded of trees and water and soil being lost. Shangk'eng Valley of this brigade had 13 mow of paddy land. For lack of water, it was turned into "dry" land. Later, a mountain freshet washed the soil away. The cadres and the masses summed up the lesson and made an overall plan for the 10,000-odd mow of land of the whole brigade. Trees were planted energetically to form forests. Comprehensive measures involving mountains, water and crop fields were carried out. In the past few years, not only was a speedy development achieved in forestry and tea production but grain output also showed a steady increase.

For mountainous areas to take forests and tea as the main emphasis--this does not mean making no effort in raising grain output. Simultaneously

with the proper handling of forestry and tea production, we must try by every means to handle properly grain production and raise the level of self-sufficiency in grain. Mainly involved here is the serious firm implementation of the "8-point" code for agriculture with a view to a higher per-mow output. Without interfering with the preservation of water and soil, we may expand the sown area through utilizing gentle slopes, wasteland, and low-lying areas and through transforming and creating fields. The aim is to strive for production of more grain. Besides, the broad masses of our hsien have traditionally known the experience of interplanting trees with food crops. To sum up and popularize this experience is also helpful to the development of grain production.

Carry Out Policy Firmly and Arouse Mass Activism

For mountainous areas, there are many and complex production items. They are strongly influenced by policy. We have studied the Marxist theory on the two stages of communism and made ourselves understand the relations the great objective of communism and the present-stage Party policy. We have come to understand that only by seriously carrying out firmly the current-stage Party rural economic policy can we insure the triumphant advance of mountainous area construction along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, we take the Party's economic policy as an important part of line education, something that must be preached and carried out on a solid basis. We mainly take up the following several points:

(1) To put the ownership of mountain forests on a solid basis. The problem of ownership of mountain forests, in essence, is one of adherence to the ownership system of three-level ownership with the production team taken as the foundation. Through directing every effort to every point and subjecting it to an investigation, we affirm the ownership of mountain forests case after case. In the past two years, the overwhelming majority of production teams formulated "forest-protection pacts" and selected forest protection personnel. A great improvement in the operation and management of mountain forests is noticeable. Forestry production shows marked progress.

(2) To adhere to the policy, "from each according to his ability and to each according to his labor." We lay emphasis on rational remuneration for labor involved in forestry, sidelines and other fields. In the light of a high or low technical level, the high or low intensity of labor, for those commune members devoted to forestry and sideline production, workpoints are awarded on a par with or slightly more than those for agricultural laborers.

(3) To allow and encourage commune members to take up proper family sidelines. A clear line is drawn between proper family sidelines and capitalist tendencies. With the collective economy assured of absolute predominance and resources assured of proper use, the operation of family sidelines by commune members is compatible with the Party's policy. This should be encouraged and proper guidance should be given. We must refrain from making interference. Nor should we let things take their own course.

(4) To correctly implement the pricing policy and the incentive policy. Mountainous areas are oriented toward the production of commodities. We must under the unified state plan carry out the pricing policy correctly. In the state procurement of tea leaves, silk cocoons and other economic crops, and bamboo, timber and animal products, the practice of a rational incentive sales system is also helpful toward the development of production.

(5) To handle properly the food supply problem for the grain-deficient teams in mountainous areas. For mountainous areas devoted to forestry and tea production as their main occupation, the standard of mass grain ration should not be lower than that for the neighboring grain-producing areas. Practice shows that this is helpful to forestry and tea production and the development of other economic crops.

Improve the Leadership Style and Build Mountainous Areas in a Down-to-Earth Manner

To make a good job of mountainous area construction, we must develop the Party's work style of fighting amidst hardship. Liulien brigade of our hsien is perched on the top of a towering mountain, its area rugged and steep. Conditions are very unfavorable. After over ten years of hard struggle by cadres and commune members, they have created over 600 mow of stone-edged terraced fields and over 500 mow of earth-ridged terraced fields. Great progress is achieved in tea, forestry and grain production. In 1971, over 130,000 catties of dry tea leaves was gathered in, an increase of over 100 percent compared with the time before the great cultural revolution. Grain output reached over 400,000 catties, exceeding the highest level in history. The comrades of the hsien Party committee constantly go over to this brigade to acquire the mass revolutionary spirit of defying hardship in transforming the mountainous area. They also teach the cadres of the whole hsien to develop the work style of fighting amidst hardship. This stimulates the development of mountainous area construction. For over two years, the whole hsien has transformed and created over 50,000 mow of fields. Tea gardens covering over 27,000 mow are set up. More than 300,000 mow of forests are formed.

To make a good job of mountainous area construction, we must combine revolutionary spirit with a scientific attitude. Formerly, we were often content with a general call in our work. There often appeared subjectivity and one-sidedness. In the past few years, we persevered in making investigations and studies and strived to cut down the degree of blindness in work. Over 30 percent of the valley land of our hsien in the past was devoted solely to single-cropping. The yield was very low. In the year before last, we went to the Hsiaowu production team of Ch'unlien brigade to make an investigation. It was found that for the valley land here under double-cropping rice, a good harvest of over 1,000 catties per mow was achieved. We summed up and popularized the experience of this brigade. Last year, the area under double-cropping rice in the whole hsien was expanded by 100 percent. The area under early rice this year was again enlarged by over 30,000 mow compared with last year.

To make a good job of mountainous area construction, we must make overall plans and strengthen leadership. A very important problem involved here is the correct handling of the relations between immediate and long-term interests. To combine long-term and immediate interests, we cannot "emphasize the latter to the neglect of the former." Nor can we "exclude short-term interests while paying attention to long-term interests."

In capital farmland construction, we must first arouse the masses to take up in a big way items that involve a small investment, a small amount of labor and quick results. Meanwhile, we must handle in a planned manner some priority projects involving big capital outlay, a large amount of labor and a relatively long period of construction, and strive for greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

In forestry production, we must pay simultaneous attention to the development of long-growing pine and fir timber trees and the development of short-growing tung trees, oil tea trees, fruit trees, bamboos and tea leaves. The aim is to take economy-oriented forests as a stimulation to timber forests.

In the poverty-ridden area around Nanhsiang, we directed vigorous efforts toward pig-breeding and the development of medicinal herbs, plants of the hemp family, tea plants, and other multiple undertakings that can produce an income in the first year or in a short period. This is to add to the annual income and to the collective reserve, improve commune members' livelihood and support long-term construction, and thus gradually improve the poor features of an area of this kind.

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LABOR WAGES

Differentiate Policies Clearly and Handle Labor Remuneration Properly

- A forum held in Yangt'an brigade of Ch'ü-wo hsien, Shansi Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 20, 1972)

Wang Te-ho (secretary of the General Party Branch of the brigade): Recently, in the firm implementation of the policy, "from each according to his ability and to each according to his labor," various teams showed no unity of understanding and followed different approaches where the problem of labor remuneration was concerned. Some teams subjected part of the farm work to a flexible basic-point assessment and part to a fixed workpoint assessment. In both cases, the assessment was based on the quality and amount of labor. Some people thought that as the basis of remuneration assessment ideological performance should be added and that only in this way could proletarian politics be put in command in fixing labor remuneration. After all, what is the best approach? Let everyone give his views.

Kung K'o-ch'in (political instructor of the No. 8 production team): The socialist principle of distribution is: "From each according to his ability and to each according to his labor." For commune members participating in collective productive labor, we should take the quality and amount of labor as a basis of assessment of remuneration. Some commune members did not have a high consciousness and must be given patient help and given strengthened education. The more penetratingly and elaborately ideological and political work is done, the more correctly the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs" will be carried out. To act either from the Right or from the "Left" is likewise to act against the Party's policy.

Wang Te-hai (political instructor of the No. 2 production team): The great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "We must believe in this: It is that the shortcomings or errors found in laboring people can be overcome or corrected after proper political work." In our team, there was a commune member at first known as a trouble-maker." Some people thought that to give a person of this kind education was just a waste of effort. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, and through reliance on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, we gave him the benefit of patient and elaborate ideological work. He turned from a "trouble-maker" into an often-praised good commune member. It seems that so long as we do penetrating and elaborate ideological work, the backward can be turned into the advanced.

Sheng Pao-yü (political instructor of the No. 10 production team): In my work, I also have this kind of experience. To solve ideological problems by awarding more or less workpoints looks like an act of attaching importance to ideological consciousness but in reality this has a weakening effect on ideological-political work.

Li Fu-hsi (workpoint recorder of the No. 9 production team): After our team recorded workpoints on the basis of the quality and amount of labor, some commune members were awarded more workpoints than others for high work efficiency and good work quality. What's the difference between this and "putting workpoints in command"?

Wang Te-ming (political instructor of the No. 13 production team): Some time ago, the commune members of our brigade went uphill to cut weed. Some started out early and returned late. For work exceeding the fixed quota, they were awarded more workpoints according to the provisions. Some got fewer workpoints for not having met the quota. We think that this means more remuneration for more labor and less remuneration for less labor, and that it is a practice which fits in with the Party policy and which cannot be called "putting workpoints in command."

Ma Ch'un-miao (female head of the No. 7 production team) and Wang I-yüan (representative of the poor and lower-middle peasants): More remuneration for more labor is in essence different from "putting workpoints in command." "Putting workpoints in command" is prompted by bourgeois self-interest. Commune members are induced to grab at immediate personal material interests by every possible means and are thus led astray. This is revisionist sinister stuff. More remuneration for more labor, on the other hand, encourages people in working energetically and creating wealth for socialism, under conditions of unrelenting ideological education. Just as there is a difference in the quality and amount of labor, so there is a difference in remuneration. This is the very way to carry out firmly the Party's policy of distribution according to labor and arouse and maintain commune members' socialist activism. It cannot be criticized as "putting workpoints in command."

Wang Te-ho: Some people think that for the proper handling of labor remuneration, just putting some system in force would do. Is this way of thinking right or not?

Li Shan-hua (vice chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee): Chairman Mao teaches, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological or political line decides everything." "Political work is the lifeblood of all economic work." A proper management system is required but in no way can it answer all purposes. To make a good job of labor remuneration reckoning, we must persevere in putting proletarian politics in command. If we rely solely on systems and take the duties of a team cadre as no more than assigning work and awarding workpoints, and thus relax ideological and political work, then we would lose our bearings and slide down the evil road.

Kung Chia-so (head of the operational group of the No. 8 production team): A system is rigid and inanimate while people are alive and flexible. To handle labor remuneration assessment properly, we must seriously carry out class-struggle and line-struggle education and continuously raise commune members' consciousness.

Wang Te-hai: In handling management and in doing ideological-political work, we cannot rely so lely on a minority of cadres. Only by trusting the masses, relying on them and setting them in motion can we do a good job. To this end, we combine the activity of production with constant mass ideological discussion. This approach helps unfolding mass self-education, encouraging the advanced and stimulating the backward and calling into play positive factors and overcoming negative ones. It helps arouse mass participation in management and timely improvement of some irrational systems. The quality of farm work is not checked and approved on the sheer strength of a minority of cadres. Instead, the broad masses are counted upon to keep watch. Discussion is mainly ideological education. Remuneration is still reckoned on the basis of the quality and amount of labor.

Yang Fa-chia (a brigade cadre): My many years of experience tells me that in carrying out management, we must take line struggle as the lever. Involved in the formulation and implementation of every system is the problem of what line to follow. In working out labor remuneration, whether we should insist on putting politics in command or "workpoints in command," insist on distributing according to labor or carry out equalitarianism, rely upon the masses or "strangle" the masses, follow simple and easy rules or the scholastic philosophy involves the struggle between two lines. Therefore, in formulating and carrying out management systems, we should take line struggle as the lever and stick to what is right and criticize the wrong and resist interference from the "Left" and the Right. Only in this way can we make a good job of work. This spring, in improving labor remuneration-reckoning measures, we took line struggle as the lever and summed up past experiences and lessons. We not only overcame equalitarianism but also steered clear of something scholastic that held down mass activism before. Simple and easy rules were followed. They were hailed by the masses.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

* * *

MEDICINE

East China Army Hospital Makes New Medicine to Stop Bleeding

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 27, 1972)

a new-type medicine to stop bleeding was recently made by an army hospital in east china. the styptic which can also alleviate pain and combat infection has been popularized in other hospitals of the country. it has been 97 per cent effective in 1,703 cases.

this styptic is suitable for injuries of tissues and internal organs resulting from operations. it is especially effective in checking bleeding that cannot be managed by electric cautery, suturing and ligating as well as in checking extensive oozing of blood. persistent nose bleeds and other severe cases have been cured. when a styptic plug was applied, a patient whose foot had been pierced through by a bamboo spike stopped bleeding at once. when a patient's liver ruptured, bleeding was arrested three minutes after styptic powder was applied to the wound. the styptic is convenient to carry, store and use.

the general hospital of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army set up a styptic research group six years ago, all its members young people. they first read a lot of traditional medical literature. a veteran doctor in his sixties, head of the department of traditional chinese medicine in the hospital, wrote for them 40,000 words of medical data about effective chinese medicinal herbs for halting bleeding.

to study the qualities of herb medicine and useful folk prescriptions, members of the group travelled 2,500 kilometres of hilly country in east china provinces of kiangsu, chekiang and anhwei to visit 200 poor and lower-middle peasants, herbalists and practitioners of traditional chinese medicine. they learned many folk prescriptions and collected 300 medicinal herbs for this purpose.

the group experimented on rabbits to ascertain the most effective of the 300 varieties. after 1,000 experiments they selected the best ones. they experimented with various prescriptions and analyzed a great deal of data so as to determine the properties. after experiments on animals, they drew blood from their own bodies for experimentation because the mode of coagulation of man is different from animals. only after confirming the absence of any unfavourable effects did they use it in the hospital.

when they went to solicit opinions, several hospitals praised the effectiveness of the styptic and reported no abnormal reaction. in another hospital they found that when the styptic was used in an operation to set a fractured iliac bone, the patient had persistent fever and aseptic suppuration although the bleeding was stopped. after repeated experiments they finally discovered that the styptic was not easily absorbed internally and therefore was suitable only for stopping external bleeding. they made further experiments and succeeded in making a styptic powder which can be absorbed internally.

they made 4,000 experiments so as to turn out different varieties of multi-purpose and highly effective styptics. helped by 180 other units, they improved the styptic powder and added styptic paper and plugs. they also evolved a new-type styptic still more effective in arresting bleeding while combatting infection and alleviating pain. they are studying related theoretical questions and trying to improve the effectiveness of the styptics.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical and Health Work Improves in Northwest China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 26, 1972)

northwest china's autonomous county for yuku nationality, one of the smallest minority peoples in the country, has built up a medical service of county and district hospitals and anti-epidemic centres, rural commune clinics and rural-trained barefoot doctors who work in all production teams.

the number of yuku people in this autonomous county in kansu province is four times the pre-liberation figure, thanks to close attention of the party and people's government. the government since liberation has allocated funds every year to help develop medical and health work. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the medical and health departments at various levels in the county have carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and strengthened leadership over medical work in the stockbreeding districts. priority is given to these districts in the dispatch and training of medical workers and in the supply of medical apparatus and medicine.

the hospital in the taho district serves some 2,000 people, most of them herdsmen. six doctors were sent to work in the hospital to help develop an adequate medical

service. the hospital now has surgical apparatus, operating theatres, x-ray machines, high-pressure aseptic devices, shadowless lamps and microscopes. it can now treat common and recurrent diseases in the locality and perform many surgical operations.

the county leadership trains medical and health workers of yuku nationality. the minority medical workers now account for 37 per cent of the county's total. every production team under the people's communes has at least one barefoot doctor of yuku nationality.

all medical and health centres in the stockbreeding districts have established a co-operative medical service. this system was instituted in 1971 in the yangko and shihtalung production teams 3,500 metres above sea level. in addition to the state supply of vaccines and medicines, production team members collect and prepare herbal medicine to prevent and treat epidemic diseases. as a result, health conditions improved and the incidence of diseases drastically fell. statistics show that 18 out 21 newly-born babies died of measles in 1946 during the kuomintang reactionary rule.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Socialism Brings New Life to Minority Peoples in Southwest China Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

the prospering new life socialism has brought to a once poverty-stricken area of minority peoples in southwest china is told in an article in the no. 10, 1972, issue of the journal "red flag".

excerpts of the article entitled "chairman mao shows us the way to happiness" by the party committee of yaoshan commune of the hokou,yao autonomous county, yunnan province, follow:

our commune is tucked away in the greater yaoshan mountains on the banks of the red river. yao people accounts for more than 80 per cent of the population. the rest are of miao, yi, chuang and han nationalities.

before liberation, the kuomintang reactionaries and the reactionary yao headmen collaborated and lived off our sweat and blood. their inhuman exploitation and oppression, coupled with ravages by bandits, forced us to leave our homes and hide in the dense forests. for generations, we lived on wild vegetables.

then came our own army -- the chinese people's liberation army sent by chairman mao. it liberated our area in 1950 and made us the masters of our own homes. since then we have followed chairman mao and advanced along the happy road of socialism, marked by the institution of national regional autonomy in 1954, agricultural cooperation in 1957 and people's communes in 1970.

encouraged by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party's national policy, the people of various nationalities in the greater yaoshan mountains have displayed great socialist enthusiasm and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in an effort to transform the area. production has developed steadily and living standards have kept rising in the past two decades and more.

chairman mao teaches: "in the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle." every step forward we have made has taken place amid a fierce struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines. the struggle always centres on the fundamental question of whether or not to take the socialist road.

during the socialist upsurge in the countryside, we set up 78 agricultural producers' cooperatives in 1957 in response to chairman mao's great call. relying on our collective strength, we began growing paddy rice and reaped 300 kilogrammes of grain per capita the first year. this was a record yield.

"the agricultural co-operative movement has been a severe ideological and political struggle from the very beginning." the growth of our cooperatives struck fear into the hearts of the handful of class enemies. they resorted to rumour-mongering, saying that "cooperatives are for the hans, and not for us yao people". liu shao-chi and company, who advocated capitalism, also opposed agricultural cooperation. when their tentacles reached yaoshan, some of our cooperatives were forced to dissolve.

in the face of fierce enemy attacks, the poor peasants of the yatupo cooperative repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching: "only socialism can save china." realizing that socialism is in the interests of the people of all nationalities, they said: "we had enough of individual farming. our experience of it is more bitter than the bitter bamboo in the mountains. we must keep to the socialist road. our cooperative must continue exclamation" united as one, the cadres and masses of yatupo worked hard to improve farmland. production soared. for the first time they were able to pay grain tax and sell surplus grain to the state.

this success strengthened the determination of the multi-national people in our area to take the socialist road. the dissolved cooperatives were re-established. total grain output increased by 59 per cent that year, compared with the year when the cooperatives were forced to stop. the number of draught animals went up by 56 per cent.

the sharp contrast showed that our strength lies in organization and that socialism is the only hope for us yao people.

our industry and agriculture were historically very backward. after liberation, the party and chairman mao sent us many cadres and gave us enormous material and financial assistance to help us develop the economy. thanks to their guidance we have advanced along the socialist road.

chairman mao's great call, "in agriculture, learn from tachai", shows us the way forward. the yaoshan commune was set up in 1970. this brought about an upsurge in the mass movement to learn from tachai.

a model unit in this movement is shuanglungchai. through concerted efforts, it has terraced fields on hill slopes and built ditches to lead in water from two mountain springs for irrigation. for the first time it reaped two crops of rice in a year, with a 30 per cent increase in output. a small hydro-electric power station has been put into operation. previously, water was so scarce there that the people had difficulty even in getting drinking water.

we popularized shuanglungchai's experience, which created widespread enthusiasm in this area for building farm improvement projects. the double crop acreage has increased. scientific farming has gradually replaced the slash-and-burn method widely used here in the past.

more than 100 small water conservancy projects have been built since 1970. rice paddy acreage is more than double the early post-liberation years. the double-crop rice acreage has reached 260 hectares.

our total grain output last year was 3.3 times the early post-liberation figure. in the same period, the number of draught animal went up 3.8-fold, pigs 4.7-fold and income more than tenfold.

the growth of the collective economy has ensured a general and steady improvement in living standards.

fortyeight primary schools and two secondary school classes have been set up in our villages, where previously records were kept by making notches on a piece of wood

because no one had learned to read or write. and the poor and lower-middle peasants of yao nationality now also have their own college students.

we have a hospital in the commune, clinics in the production brigades and health workers in the production teams. all this is a far cry from the pre-liberation days when no medical care was available in this once disease-ridden area. many production teams now have electric lights and our radio-rediffusion system reaches every home. the commune members say with deep feeling: "it is chairman mao who had led us on to the happy road of socialism. he has helped us dig up the roots of our centuries-old suffering and find the fountain of happiness."

cadres of minority nationalities have matured rapidly. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have become even more vigorous, leading the masses in both revolution and production. all cadres at the production brigade and team levels are of minority nationality, while at the commune level they account for 80 per cent of the cadres. two hundred and thirtyeight activists of minority nationality have been admitted into the communist party of china, adding new blood to the party organizations.

looking back at the remarkable fighting course we have traversed over the past two decades and more, we are convinced that "the line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place". our party's basic line for the whole period of socialism, set forth by chairman mao in 1962 at the tenth plenary session of the eighth central committee of the party, shows us that we must grasp class struggle, make revolution, uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat and develop the socialist economy. we analyse and deal with the national question from the viewpoint of classes and class struggle and in accordance with the party's basic line and national policy. this alone explains why we have advanced in the socialist revolution and construction in the yaoshan area.

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION BRIGADE

New Look in Mountainous Northwest China Area

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 26, 1972)

_____ people in the mountainous area of china's northwest province of kansu have worked hard to raise farm output.

situated in the southernmost of kansu province, lungnan area has high mountains and deep ravines, but limited farmland and it used to suffer from mountain torrents.

the hochiachuang brigade of lihsien county is outstanding in learning from the tachai brigade of shansi province, the pace-setter in agriculture, how to change natural conditions.

the fields of the brigade are scattered on mountainous slopes. erosion was serious. one of these slopes was so dangerous that one worked it with his heart in his mouth. its more than 4 hectares of farmland is fertile, thick soil. the poor and lower-middle peasants began to transform the slope in the winter of 1968. they overcame various difficulties. even old women volunteered to help to the best of their ability. one of them said: "it's my duty to transform this slope for socialist construction." 200 peasants built 4 hectares of contour terraces on the slope within one month. they raised production by deep ploughing, adding more fertilizer and improving field management. grain output in 1969 increased to 3 tons per hectare from 0.7 tons per hectare and output in 1970 and 1971 surpassed 4.5 tons.

in three years of hard work, the hochiachuang production brigade levelled two hillocks, tamed a river and planted trees on the banks of two streams. this brigade also built a 15-kilometre-long mountain road and added more than 33 hectares of terraced fields. the land ensured against water logging and drought amounts to one-fifteenth of a hectare per capita for the whole production brigade. the grain production was 3.3 tons per hectare in 1971 and total grain production was double the 1968 figure.

the hardworking spirit shown by this brigade encouraged the people of this mountainous region to transform other slopes and harness the rivers. in lihsien county is the hsihanshui river which flooded in every rainy season. in two years' time, starting in 1970, the people built an 18-kilometre-long embankment that protects 1,333 hectares of farmland from water logging and reclaimed 1,660 hectares on the banks of the river. they also built 4,000 hectares of terraced fields on the mountain slopes. total grain output in 1971 was 61 per cent higher than in 1969.

the people of the counties transformed mountains and built water conservancy projects according to needs and local conditions. reservoirs, dams and water channels were built in hilly areas to combat drought and provide irrigation. land in the gullies and near streams was turned into paddy fields. 47,000 hectares of terraced fields were added. more than 1,100 kilometres of embankments flank rivers that often overflowed, 11,333 hectares of farmland on the river banks were reclaimed and 16,666 irrigated hectares added. the total grain output for this region was more than 1.15 million tons, the highest record and a five per cent increase as compared with 1970.

sideline occupations also have developed. the people of huihsien county in 1971 had a grain output 51 per cent higher than 1969, and the number of draft animals, pigs and sheep exceeded the highest number in history. output of such industrial crops as cotton, oil bearing crops, hemp, apples, walnuts and output of honey greatly increased. they also cultivate and grow or gather valuable chinese medicinal herbs.

TEA HARVEST

East China's Provinces Reap Good Tea Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

east china's chekiang, fukien and kiangsi provinces have reported a good tea harvest this year.

chekiang province has purchased 10 per cent more tea this year than last. quality is better. fukien province has purchased 10,975 tons, a seven per cent increase over 1971 and overfulfilled the annual purchasing plan. kiangsi province also topped the year's purchasing plan for the famous ninghung black tea and wulu green tea. there is a 171 per cent increase in special and first grade tea.

tea growers have strengthened field management, improved the soil and farmed scientifically. chekiang province has added 27,000 hectares of tea groves and improved old ones. tea processing plants in kiangsi province sent workers and technicians during the picking season to give on-the-spot guidance. besides doing as the two provinces did, fukien province has added more than 700 tea processing machines.

TRANSPORTATION

Chinese Railway Workers Top Freight Target

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

china's railway departments have topped the freight targets for the first nine months of this year.

national freight volume was 7.9 per cent more than in the same 1971 period. volume of iron and steel, coke, coal, petroleum, timber and chemical fertilizer exceeded the corresponding period of last year.

new successes were made in safe drive. now 152 locomotive crews have topped the record of one million kilometres in safe drive.

party organizations in the railway departments at various levels have conducted deep-going education in ideology and political line among the workers and organized them in the conscientious study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and criticism of the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. a mass drive for better services, greater freight tonnage, safety and punctuality was launched. teams organized by railway administrations and bureaus went to the grassroots to discuss measures for fulfilling state plans with the masses.

management has been strengthened this year. study classes were organized for dispatchers and crew members to raise their vocational level. the locomotives of the country carried 50 million tons more than their planned quotas in these nine months and the coal consumption for every ton of freight per kilometre hit a new low.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Fetes Chinese Army Study Group Back from Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the study group of the chinese people's liberation army who had just returned from a visit to albania. leader of the group is wan hai-feng, deputy commander of the p.l.a. peking units, and deputy leaders are li kuang-hsiang, deputy director of propaganda of the p.l.a. general political department, and hsiao chien-ping, deputy commander of the artillery of the p.l.a. peking units.

among the guests were li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and director of the p.l.a. general political department, wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of p.l.a. general staff, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

in a very warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, ambassador robo and study group leader wan hai-feng spoke, wishing that the revolutionary friendship between the peoples and armed forces of china and albania would be evergreen.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chu kai-yin, wang ming-hsiu and chu chuan-hsien.

also present were albanian minister of trade kico ngjela who is now in peking, and counsellor jovan andoni and other officials of the albanian embassy here.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives National Day Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the austrian embassy in peking, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the national day of the republic of austria.

among the guests were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister yu chan, vice-minister of national defence wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua.

the reception was filled with a friendly atmosphere. charge d'affaires a.i. dietrich bukowski was the first to speak.

he said: "the austrian people feel profound interest and sympathy for the new china and admire the achievements of the new china in building up a modern industrial state on its own strength. for this reason the austrian people have sincerely welcomed the establishment of diplomatic relations between austria and china."

he pointed out that the relations between austria and china had developed very well in the past year and more. "we believe that all this is just a beginning and important tasks lie ahead of us in order to further develop the relations between our two countries in all fields," he added.

foreign minister chi peng-fei also spoke. on behalf of the chinese government and people, he extended warm greetings to charge d'affaires a.i. bukowski and the other austrian friends.

he said: austria is a country with a long history and cultural tradition. the chinese government has consistently supported the austrian people in their efforts to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty.

minister chi peng-fei said: "there have long been friendly sentiments between the peoples of china and austria. we are glad to see that, in the past year and more since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations between china and austria have developed satisfactorily." he expressed the conviction that with the joint efforts of the two sides, the good relations between china and austria would surely develop continuously.

attending the reception were leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including kuo lu, wang hai-ting, wang hai-jung, yang chi, li ching-chuan, chou jung-kuo, chou fa-yen, teng kang, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, wang wen-lin, hsieh li, wang tung, wang chen and chu chuan-hsien.

the visiting delegation of austrian journalists led by ilse leitenberger, deputy editor-in-chief of "die presse", was present.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were also present.

BANK DELEGATION

Bank of China Delegation Leaves to Tour France, Algeria, Tanzania, Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

a delegation of the bank of china flew off here today for friendly visits to france, algeria, tanzania and pakistan. leader of the delegation is chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank of china, who is now visiting romania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including keng tao-ming, li pin-chou and lin chi-hsin. diplomatic officials of the french, algerian, tanzanian and pakistan embassies here were present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Delegation of Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

a delegation of the society for anglo-chinese understanding led by mrs. tana sayers left here by train today to tour other parts of china before going home.

the british guests arrived here on october 14. during their stay in peking, they visited factories, a people's commune, a school and a cadre school. they also made excursions to places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Cameroon

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 26, 1972)

a chinese government friendship delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, flew in here yesterday evening for a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the united republic of cameroon.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by sadjo angokay, minister of industrial and commercial development; hapi, acting secretary-general and chief of protocol, and jacques roger booh, director of asian and african affairs, of the foreign ministry.

ambassador chao hsing-chih, deputy head of the delegation, who went to the coastal city of douala to join the delegation, arrived on the same plane.

present also at the airport to greet the delegation were pak eui tchoun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the democratic people's republic of korea, and diplomats of the chinese embassy.

upon its arrival at and departure from douala airport, the chinese delegation was greeted and seen off by itoumbou jean rodolph, secretary-general of the littoral province.

CHINA AND CANADA

New Canadian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

charles john small, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of canada to the people's republic of china, today presented his cerdentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

with ambassador charles john small were m.d. copithorne, counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

present on the occasion were yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister; and han hsu, director of the protocol department, and wu fan-wu, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Sri Lanka Doctor Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

sri lanka heart specialist dr. obeyesekere and his wife wound up a visit to peking and flew off here today to tour southern parts of china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations and representatives of peking medical circles, including hsu shou-jen, sun jui-lung and ho su-ching.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

China, Equatorial Guinea Sign Supplementary Protocol on Economic and Technical Cooperation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

the visiting chinese government friendship delegation held a round of friendly talks with equatorial guinean government officials on october 24 in bata, equatorial guinea, according to a report from santa isabel.

matters concerning further development of the bilateral friendly relations and other matters of common interest were discussed. the two sides signed a supplementary protocol on the agreement of economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the people's republic of china and the republic of equatorial guinea.

the supplementary protocol was signed by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries and head of the chinese government delegation, and equatorial guinea's finance minister andres nko ivasa on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the talks on the equatorial guinean side were minister of public works, housing and transport jesus alfonso oyono alogo and secretary-general of foreign affairs bonifacio nguema esono.

the chinese government delegation with fang yi as leader and chen tan, chinese ambassador to equatorial guinea, as deputy leader was the guest of governor miguel eyegue ntutumu of rio muni province at a grand banquet in bata that evening.

present at the banquet were equatorial guinean finance minister andres nko ivasa, minister of public works, housing and transport jesus alfonso oyono alogo, minister of justice momo bokara, vice-president of the national assembly antonino eworo obama and secretary-general of foreign affairs bonifacio nguema esono.

diplomats of the chinese embassy and chinese technical personnel working in bata were also present.

the governor extended warm welcome to the chinese delegation on behalf of president macias and the people of the province, and expressed the wish that the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries will develop daily.

minister fang yi expressed sincere thanks to the equatorial guinean government and people for their warm hospitality and welcome and wished the people of the country greater successes.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

President of China-Japan Friendship Association Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Delegation for Japan-China Memorandum Trade Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to entertain the japanese delegation for japan-china memorandum trade talks of japan led by kaheita okazaki.

among the japanese friends present were members of the delegaton shunichi matsumoto, ryooichi kawai, yaeiji watanabe, tomoharu okubo, kozo yoshizaki, yuichi kato, yokio takigawa, seizo suda, toshitake iijima, susumu matsumura, makoto okazaki, hirotaro okazaki, sawako watanabe and keiko okubo, and observers yoshio uchida, yoshihiko saeki and haruo miyashita.

present were also yoshizo yasuda, eiichi himeno and kimio fujida of the peking liaison office of japan-china memorandum trade office, and their wives, as well as correspondents accompanying the delegation and japanese correspondents stationed in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, tu yung-hsi, wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun, chen kang, lin po, chin li, shan ta-chi, chou chi, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien, chiang pei-chu and wang chen-yu.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Lebanon for Democratic Yemen

(NCNA-English Beirut, Oct. 25, 1972)

the chinese youth table tennis delegation with liu chun-yuan as leader and wang kuei as deputy leader left here by air for the people's democratic republic of yemen this evening after concluding its friendly visit to lebanon.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were michel sbat, president, issam kabbani, vice-president, spiro abourjeily, secretary general, of the lebanese table tennis federation and the lebanese table tennis players.

also present were hsu ming, chinese ambassador to lebanon and other officials of the chinese embassy.

during their stay here, the chinese players had three friendly matches with the lebanese players. ghaleb fahs, director of the youth and sports department of the lebanese ministry of education and fine arts, feted the chinese players on the evening of october 21.

the chinese delegation visited zahle on october 22, and attended a luncheon given by aziz al abdi, mayor of zahle city. georges saroufim, governor of bekaa province was present on the ocassion. the chinese players had a friendly match with lebanese players of zahle in the evening. saroufim and abdi saw the friendly match.

the chinese delegation also visited places of historical interest here. chinese ambassador hsu ming gave a reception for the visit of the chinese delegation yesterday evening.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Minister Holds Reception for Chinese Medical Teams

(NCNA-English Nouakchott, Oct. 25, 1972)

abdallahi ould bah, minister of health and social affairs of mauritania, held a reception yesterday evening in honour of the outgoing and incoming chinese medical teams. the newly-arrived team will replace the one which has completed its work in the country and left for home to-day.

present at the reception were hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs, abdallahi ould daddah, minister of equipment, ahmed ould abdallah, minister of commerce and transports, khattry ould segane, president of the mauritania-china friendship association, madame tokossel sy, president of the red cross society of mauritania and other high-ranking officials as well as leaders of mass organizations and personages from health circles.

feng yu-chiu, chinese ambassador to mauritania, and ling ping-nan, counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

minister abdallahi ould bah and ambassador feng yu-chiu made speeches at the reception.

ambassador feng yu-chiu held a reception in the chinese / embassy yesterday for the chinese medical teams.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Press Communique on Visit of Mexican Economic Mission to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

following is the full text of the press communique released here today on the visit of the economic mission of the united states of mexico to the people's republic of china:

at the invitation of pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, the economic mission of the united states of mexico led by secretary for industry and commerce lic. carlos torres manzo and with the participation of secretary for water resources ing. leandro rovirosa wade paid a friendly visit to the people's republic of china and visited the kwangchow fair and the shanghai industrial exhibition from october 17

to 27, 1972. a group of delegation members also visited some water conservancy and irrigation projects of china.

taking part in the mission were also representatives of mexico's foreign affairs, public credit, foreign trade and banking departments, trade unions, peasant confederation and industry and commerce.

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien on separate occasions met secretaries torres manzo and rovirosa wade and all the members of the mission, warmly welcomed the distinguished mexican guests and had cordial and friendly conversations with them. mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano was present on these occasions.

during its stay in peking, the mexican economic mission held fruitful talks in a friendly and amicable atmosphere with the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of water conservancy and power, the bank of china, the china council for the promotion of international trade and maritime transport and other departments concerned of the people's republic of china.

the two sides agreed to augment, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, the flow of direct trade between the two countries and increase the variety of commodities. the mexican side showed interest in exporting to china products like cotton, chemical fertilizer, sugar, sisal and timber. the chinese side expressed its disposition to export to mexico commodities like machinery and apparatus, chemical products, metals, minerals and local products.

with a view to promoting mutual understanding and contributing to trade development, the two sides agreed to further facilitate bank payment and strengthen cooperation in maritime transport between the two countries. the two sides also agreed to increase contacts between trade personnel, constantly exchange commercial information and organize trade fairs in the capital of each other's country, in 1973.

the economic mission of the united states of mexico thanked the chinese government for the invitation and hospitable reception.

the friendly visit to china of the economic mission of the united states of mexico constituted a positive contribution to the growth of friendship between the chinese and mexican peoples and to the development of trade relations, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Mexican Secretary for Industry and Commerce Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 27, 1972)

mexican secretary for industry and commerce carlos torres manzo and his wife, secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade's wife, and some members of the mexican economic mission left kwangchow for home today after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as leading members of departments concerned chu chien-pai, yang yang and chuang pu-sheng and mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano, who had accompanied the mexican guests on their visit to kwangchow.

the distinguished mexican guests arrived in kwangchow from hangchow on october 25. yuan teh-liang gave a banquet in their honour yesterday. the distinguished guests had visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926, china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair and a rural people's commune here.

Mexican Secretary for Water Resources Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 27, 1972)

mexican secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade and some members of the mexican economic mission left here for hangchow by train today following their friendly visit to this city.

the distinguished mexican guests arrived in shanghai from peking on october 25 in the company of leading members of chinese departments concerned yuan tzu-chun and wang ching-hung and mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano's wife. chou li-chin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in their honour that evening.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the machiao people's commune, and had a sightseeing tour. in all the places they visited, they were given a warm welcome by the local people.

on their arrival and departure, the distinguished mexican guests were greeted and seen off by lu ah-chi, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

Shen Chien Meets and Fetes Visiting Mexican Television Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

shen chien, a leading member of the china-latin america friendship association, this evening met and feted all members of the television group of the mexican department of radio diffusion led by hector gonzalez de la barrera.

present were leading members of chinese literary, art and publishing organizations.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Friendship Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

the third friendship group from the democratic people's republic of korea left peking for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. leader of the group is sin dong suk, a departmental director of the agricultural commission, and deputy leader is kim hak pung, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of finance.

the group was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned li chuan-chung, shih lin-feng and hsu chung-ching. han chi hun, first secretary of the d.p.r.k. embassy here, was present.

the korean group had toured peking, nanking, suchou, shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan, where they viewed china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair, factories, people's communes, scenic spots and places of historical interest. the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome by the local people wherever they went.

Chinese Tennis Team Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 27, 1972)

the chinese tennis team with yin min as leader and chu wei-chao as deputy leader arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to korea.

they were welcomed at the railway station by kim duk jun, vice-chairman of the physical culture and sports guidance committee of korea.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was present.

Peking Municipal Friendship Delegation Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

a peking municipal friendship delegation led by liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china, flew off here this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the people's committee of pyongyang.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were wu teh, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; ting kuo-yu, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; wang lei and yang shou-shan, standing committee members of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee; and leading members of departments concerned.

d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

Chinese Tennis Team Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

a chinese tennis team left here by train today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea on invitation. leader of the team is yin min and deputy leader is chu wei-chao.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, wei ming, wang to and mou tso-yun, as well as chinese tennis coaches and players.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, was present.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China by Korean Agroscientists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

ambassador hyun jun keuk of the democratic people's republic of korea to china gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by the delegation of korean agroscientists.

cho byung ho, vice-president of the korean academy of agricultural sciences, and all members of the delegation he is leading attended.

among the guests were hao chung-shih, leading member of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry, su ke-man, leading member of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, and leading members of other departments.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. comrade cho byung ho and comrade su ke-man spoke, hailing the continuous consolidation and growth of the revolutionary friendship between the people and agroscientists of china and korea.

Korean Democratic Women's Union Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

the delegation of the korean democratic women's union led by

li jong sun, member of the executive committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the union, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train this afternoon.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; ou tang-liang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of departments concerned and peking women's representatives, including mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien, hsing jen-hsien, fu yu-fang, wang chia-feng, hsu kuang and lo shu-chen; and more than 1,000 women of the chinese capital.

on hand were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, minister-counsellor li jae pil of the korean embassy here and other diplomatic officials of the embassy and their wives.

fang chiung, leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, is accompanying the delegation to the border city of tantung.

during its stay in peking, the delegation visited tsinghua university, the central institute for nationalities, the kuanghua timber mill and a semi-conductor equipment factory in the western district of the city. it also toured the great wall, the ming tombs and other places of historic interest. the korean comrades-in-arms visited the china-korea friendship people's commune on the morning of october 24. filled with profound friendship for the korean people, the commune members warmly welcomed the korean comrades-in-arms and had a happy get-together with them.

Delegation of Korean Academy of Sciences Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

a delegation of the academy of sciences of the democratic people's republic of korea led by choe hung su, vice-president of the academy, arrived in peking by train today. it has come to discuss and sign the 1973-1974 scientific co-operation plan between the academies of sciences of the two countries and pay a friendly visit to china upon invitation.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, hao meng-pi, deputy secretary general of the academy, and leading members of departments concerned and chinese scientists chen chen-chi, wu tsao-wen, chen ping, li kuang-liang and kao wen-hsueh. yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy here, and han chi hun, first secretary of the embassy, were present.

wu yu-hsun gave a banquet this evening in honour of the delegation. among the guests were li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy, and joo jin keuk, first secretary of the embassy. leading members of chinese departments concerned and chinese scientists attended the banquet. the host and guest expressed the wish in their warm speeches that the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea would grow daily.

Peking Municipal Friendship Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 27, 1972)

the peking municipal friendship delegation led by liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china, arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; han byong hui, secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; and choe sang muk, director of the third bureau of the ministry of foreign affairs.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

this evening, the peking municipal friendship delegation called on kang song san, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea, and kang hui won. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

CHINA AND NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Tien and Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

premier chou en-lai met and had a very cordial and friendly talk this evening with nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

charge d'affaires ad interim nguyen tien handed to premier chou en-lai a copy of the "statement of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on the present state of the negotiations relating to the viet nam problem", and expounded the stand of the d.r.v.n. government with regard to the present negotiations on the viet nam problem, and expressed the determination of the vietnamese people to continue to win still greater victories on the military, political and diplomatic fronts. on behalf of the chinese government and people, premier chou en-lai

expressed support for the solemn and just stand shown in the "statement of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on the present state of the negotiations relating to the viet nam problem", and said that the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the people of viet nam and the rest of indochina.

present on the occasion were tan phong, first secretary of d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and nguyen dinh bang, attache of the embassy; and vo phat loc, third secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

present were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, liang feng, deputy director of the department of asian affairs of the foreign ministry, and staff member hu chien-wen.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets and Fetes Norwegian Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo this evening met with all members of the norwegian trade delegation led by gunnar rogstad, president of the export council of norway, and gave a banquet in their honour.

norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and officials of the norwegian embassy here were present.

also present were wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, wang pen-tso, deputy director of the department of west europe of the foreign ministry, and leading members of other departments concerned.

Delegation of Norway-China Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

the delegation of the norway-china friendship association led by oddvar lind left here for other parts of china by train today. it will leave for home via kwangchow.

the visiting delegation arrived in china on october 17. while in peking, it visited schools and a hospital, scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Aden

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 26, 1972)

the chinese youth table tennis delegation with liu chun-yuan as head and wang kuei as deputy head arrived here from beirut this morning for a friendly visit to the people's democratic republic of yemen at the invitation of the table tennis association of democratic yemen.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were president abdul rahman bulgone and secretary general salem ali ahmed of the table tennis association of democratic yemen, director of youth and sports department of the ministry of labour and social affairs nasser al-mass and more than fifty table tennis players.

tsui chien, chinese ambassador to democratic yemen, was also present.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Journalists Federation President Concludes Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

genaro carnero checa, president of the journalists federation of peru, and his wife and daughter concluded their visit to china and left shanghai for home by air this evening.

during their stay in china the peruvian friends made trips to peking, yenan, nanking and shanghai and visited

factories, people's communes, schools and places of historical interest.

while in peking, the peruvian friend. were honoured at a banquet given by teng kang and hsieh li-fu, deputy directors of the hsinhua news agency.

Peruvian Army Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Hangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 27, 1972)

peruvian army chief of staff lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin and his wife and the military delegation of the peruvian army he is leading concluded a visit to shanghai and left here for hangchow by special plane this afternoon.

they are being accompanied on the tour by chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and his wife yu chiao, and peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife.

the guests were seen off at the airport by chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and commander of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of p.l.a. units stationed in shanghai.

while in shanghai, the distinguished peruvian guests visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, a shipyard, a rural people's commune and a children's palace. in all these places, they were accorded a warm welcome by the local people.

the peruvian army delegation arrived in shanghai on the afternoon of october 25 and was honoured at a banquet given by commander chou chun-lin that evening. the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. commander chou chun-lin and lieutenant general mercado proposed toasts to the daily consolidation and growth of the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and peru.

Peruvian Table Tennis Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 26, 1972)

the peruvian table tennis delegation led by alfredo salazar, vice-president of the peruvian table tennis federation, left here for home today after paying a friendly visit to china.

the peruvian friends arrived in kwangchow on october 22, and were honoured at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports commission in the evening. the visiting table tennis team played two friendly matches with the kwangtung team on october 24 and 25. wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, watched the friendly matches and met with alfredo salazar and mrs. salazar.

during their stay here, the guests visited china's export commodities fair, a rural people's commune and a school.

before coming to kwangchow, the peruvian delegation visited nanking and shanghai and played friendly matches with shanghai players. the peruvian guests were honoured at a banquet given by the shanghai branch of the table tennis association of the people's republic of china. the banquet was permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. toasts were drunk to the daily consolidating and developing friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and peru.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

PLA Unit Celebrates Romanian Armed Forces Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1972)

the commanders and fighters of a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army warmly celebrated the 28th anniversary of the armed forces day of romania at a meeting today.

among the guests were iosif chivu, charge d'affaires a.i. of the romanian embassy in peking, and his wife, military attache colonel ioan dubesteanu and other officials of the embassy.

present were also yueh shih-ming, leading member of the p.l.a. peking units, chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national

defence, and wang tung-fang and keng yu-chi, leading members of a p.l.a. peking unit.

the meeting was permeated with an atmosphere of militant unity and revolutionary friendship between the people and armies of china and romania. comrade wang tung-fang and comrade ioan dubesteanu spoke at the meeting.

in his speech, comrade wang tung-fang said: the romanian armed forces are strong forces born in the struggle for the liberation of the motherland. warmly responding to comrade ceausescu's call, they have in recent years strengthened ideological and political education and improved military skills, thus always ready to resist possible imperialist armed invasion. at the same time, they, together with the romanian people, have taken an active part in all aspects of the country's socialist construction and made brilliant achievements.

he went on: "your achievements and victories are convincing proof that any country, so long as it adheres to the policy of independence and self-reliance, can certainly overcome difficulties and change its economic outlook. it can certainly defend its independence and sovereignty so long as it dares to struggle and persists in the struggle."

in his speech, comrade ioan dubesteanu said: the romanian armed forces are forces gloriously defending the independence and sovereignty of their socialist motherland.

he spoke highly of the important achievements made by the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army in building socialism and strengthening defence capabilities under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by comrade mao tsetung. all the victories won by the chinese people "are important contributions to strengthening the anti-imperialist forces and to safeguarding national independence and world peace," he added.

comrade ioan dubesteanu wished that the fraternal friendship between the people and armies of romania and china would be constantly consolidated and developed.

romanian documentaries were shown at the meeting.

the romanian comrades also watched a demonstration of military skills by p.l.a. fighters.

upon their arrival in and departure from the barracks, the romanian comrades were accorded a warm welcome and send-off by the unit's commanders and fighters.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Medical Delegation Visits Chicago

(NCNA-English Chicago, Oct. 25, 1972)

the medical delegation of the chinese medical association with wu wei-jan as leader and fu yi-cheng as deputy leader paid a two-day friendly visit here on october 23 and 24.

the delegation visited the american medical association yesterday morning. the association held a brief meeting at its headquarters here to welcome the chinese colleagues. addressing the meeting, dr. ernest howard, vice president of the association, extended greetings to the chinese medical delegation and expressed the desire to increase exchanges between medical workers of the two countries. two departmental leaders of the association acquainted the visitors with the scientific activities and medical educational activities of the a.m.a. fu yi-cheng said that the delegation was delighted to receive an invitation to visit the headquarters of the a.m.a. and expressed thanks for the cordial reception to the chinese medical delegation by american medical workers and people. he was looking forward to the further enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples, he said. the chinese delegation watched the association's computer center and a chicago mobile health project.

the american medical association gave a dinner in honour of the chinese guests yesterday evening. present at the dinner were dr. e. howard, executive vice president of the a.m.a.; dr. john hogness, president of the institute of medicine of the american national academy of science; and dr. e. grey dimond and other prominent figures of the medical institutions in chicago. the dinner party proceeded in a friendly and warm atmosphere. hosts and guests congratulated each other on making acquaintance of new friends and on meeting and talking with old friends. both sides toasted to the further development of friendship between the medical workers of the two countries.

yesterday, the chinese medical delegation toured the chicago museum of science and industry, the school of medicine of the university of chicago and its teaching hospital. the school of medicine of the university of chicago held a meeting to welcome the chinese guests, at which the chinese delegation presented a statue showing acupuncture points to the american friends. dr. lin chiao-chih, an alumna of the school, while seeing some old friends and meeting some new friends, was deeply moved.

the chinese delegation arrived here on the morning of october 23 and visited the abbott laboratories in north chicago the same day.

American Professor Owen Lattimore and His Party Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1972)

american professor owen lattimore and his party left here by train today following their visit to china. they were seen off at the railway station by ko po-nien, council member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and hu hung-fan, a leading member of a department concerned.

during their stay in china, the american friends toured peking, shenyang, anshan, and talien, where they visited factories, people's communes, schools, hospitals and historic and scenic spots.

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan had met and had a friendly conversation with professor lattimore and his party.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves Yugoslavia for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 27, 1972)

the chinese friendship group led by wang chen-tang left here for home yesterday after concluding its visit to yugoslavia.

seeing it off at the airport were aleksandar stanci, vice-director of the asian and australian department of the federal state secretariat for foreign affairs, svetozar tomic, chief of the chinese section of the department, and others.

during its stay in yugoslavia, the group visited some industrial and agricultural enterprises and cultural installations in serbia, croatia, macedonia and bosnia herzegovina republics, where it was accorded a friendly reception by departments concerned.

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* NATIONAL *
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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Members of the Party Committee of A Certain Unit Stationed in Canton Develop the Excellent Working Style of Our Party, Persevere in Going Deep into the Basic Level and Learn from the Masses Humbly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 26, 1972)

(NCNA Canton, October 25, 1972) Members of the Party committee of a certain PLA unit develop the excellent working style of the Party of maintaining a close link with the masses, persevere in going deep into the basic level, identify themselves with the masses and step up the building of ideology and working style in the Party committee.

Members of the Party committee of this unit go deep into the basic level and regularly study, undergo training and perform manual labor together with the cadres and fighters of the companies. Sun Feng-lung, secretary of the Party committee and commander of the unit, is never satisfied with the experience he has already gained and regularly goes deep among the masses to carry out investigation and practice personally.

On one occasion headquarters formulated a plan for military training and sent it to him for approval. To find out the situation at the basic level, he led several cadres of the office to the 2nd Battalion and conducted investigation company by company. He studied with the Party committee of the battalion problems concerning military training in the unit and called upon all cadres in the battalion above the platoon level to undergo training together. He also personally served as a squad leader, set examples for others, imposed strict requirements on himself and went through strict training. Upon acquiring some preliminary experience, he again spent a week's time at another company to practice, to undergo training, to study and make revisions so as to perfect the plan for military training further. In this way relatively good results were achieved during execution of the plan.

In the course of going deep into the basic level, members of the Party committee of this unit pay great attention to listening to the views of the masses and to learning from the masses humbly. When parts of the unit are working on a construction project, the Party committee would set up its command post at the construction site. The two Party committee members responsible for this work have been living and eating at a construction site since the past two years. They work closely with the fighters and strengthen specific leadership over the construction work.

In order to increase the efficiency of work, as these two Party committee members performed manual labor at the construction site with the fighters, they conducted investigations, humbly learned from the cadres and fighters and formulated new plans for excavation. In the course of the carrying out of the plan, they incessantly summed up and popularized the good experiences of the masses. This has increased the speed of excavation from 40 meters per month to more than 80 meters per month. Once in the course of excavation they found rocks in the earth, which means a landslide could happen at any time. Later several cadres and fighters came to the Party committee and suggested ways to overcome the danger. The Party committee adopted these suggestions. After a hard struggle by the commanders and fighters, the dangerous situation was quickly overcome and the construction task was fulfilled ahead of schedule.

All members of the Party committee of this unit, whether the secretary or just ordinary members, regularly hold heart-to-heart talks with basic level cadres and fighters in the course of work, take the initiative to solicit their views and develop ideological mutual assistance. In Party life, they take part in activities of Party organizations as ordinary Party members, actively report their own thoughts and work to heads of Party groups and put themselves under the supervision of the Party and masses. Once when the Party committee discussed the question of building some houses for the farm of the unit, a Party committee member in charge of logistics approved a sum of money for the farm before a final decision was reached. Later he realized that he had made a mistake, and conducted a self-criticism at a meeting of the Party committee and a meeting of the Party group. This good working style of the Party committee member, which was highly praised by the cadres and fighters, helped to strengthen further the unity between the superiors and the subordinates and pushed forward the work in the unit.

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LINE EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

Develop Line Education and Improve Product Quality

- An investigation in the Dairen Machine Tool Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 25, 1972)

The Dairen Machine Tool Plant is a machine works for the manufacture of a wide range and variety of machine tools. During the "In industry, learn from Tach'ing" mass movement, the Party committee of the plant has, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "For all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality," mobilized the masses to expose contradictions, and by finding out gaps, developing line education and strengthening management, enabled product quality to keep improving and production to develop apace with greater, faster, better and more economical results. While this plant has for successive years overfulfilled the state target, the acceptance rate of main products has at the same time reached 98 percent and the precision of its machine tools has measured up to national standard.

In Grasping Quality, Line Must Be Grasped

Chairman Mao points out, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." In the course of grasping product quality, the Dairen Machine Tool Plant has conscientiously developed an education in ideology and political line. With reference to the reality of struggle between the two lines in the sphere of production technique, they have organized the cadres and people to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and criticized and repudiated in a penetrating manner the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type as well as various erroneous ideas.

First, they criticized and repudiated the reactionary fallacies of "putting vocation in command" and "politics can overrule anything" and correctly handled the relations between politics and vocation. Because of the interference and sabotage carried out by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, there existed some confused thinking on the question of the relations between politics and vocation among the comrades in this plant. For example, some of the leading members, thinking that as their work was political and product quality being a problem of production technique, did not grasp product quality. Some of the cadres in charge of production were also afraid that excessive grasping of product quality problems might "conflict with politics" and because of that were afraid to do any grasping.

The Party committee of the plant organized the cadres to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, criticized and repudiated in a penetrating manner the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in distorting the relations between politics and vocation from the Right and the "Left," which enabled the thinking of everyone to be unified and their knowledge to be raised to a higher level. On that basis the leading cadres of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant listed improving

product quality on their agenda of important things, periodically called meeting of leadership cadres at various levels and carried out special study.

The secretary of the Party committee and the chairman of the revolutionary committee, leading the principal members of the Party committee and the revolutionary committee, went deep into the workshops, and sections, and proceeding with line education, mobilized the masses, exposed problems existing in product quality, and adopted measures to solve them. With the pace set by the leading cadres of the plant, there appeared an excellent situation with everybody showing concern for product quality and everybody grasping product quality in the whole plant.

Second, they criticized and repudiated anarchism and strengthened education in revolutionary discipline. In the light of such problems as people not paying attention to observing reasonable rules and regulations and lowering quality standard as they please, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of the plant organized the cadres and people to criticize and repudiate the anarchist ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, carried out education in observing revolutionary discipline and enabled some of the units with poor product quality caused by the effect of anarchism to change their attitude quickly.

Third, they criticized and repudiated such thinking of departmentalism as "To gather radish quickly, don't wash them" that disregarded the interests of the consumers, and established an all-round revolutionary regard for the proletariat. At one time this plant had a number of lathes waiting to be shipped out. In the process of testing, when cutting was carried out at the lowest revolution, the large filament rod began to vibrate. At that time, some of the people said, "Cutting at this low revolution is generally not practiced by the consumers. The task of production in the plant at present is heavy, and the consumers are in urgent need of them, so why not ship them out quickly and be done with it?"

The Party committee of this plant carried out a serious analysis centering on this problem, and felt that the heavier the task and the more pressing the time, the more they should maintain the high standard and strict demand laid down by the state without making the slightest concession, and they definitely could not simply throw things together and ship them out. They therefore organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and enabled one and all to realize that "to gather radish quickly, don't wash them" was an effort to save trouble for the unit without taking into consideration the interests of the consumers. It was actually a manifestation of the pernicious influence of "production first" and "putting profit in command" and a kind of bourgeois business idea. In the light of the vibration in the filament rod, they organized an assault team with the participation of cadres, old workers and technicians, and by dissecting the machine tool, analyzing the cause and carrying out improvements conscientiously, enabled this lathe in the end to meet quality standard.

In Grasping Quality, Management and Technique Must Be Grasped

From practice Dairen Machine Tool Plant realizes that in order to improve product quality, they must in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Management is also socialist education" boldly mobilize the masses and strengthen enterprise management.

In the course of strengthening enterprise management, the Party committee of the plant has mobilized the masses to adopt the method of "three investigations and one comparison" and developed mass education in line. The "three investigations" are, spot investigation of quality, re-investigation of blueprints, and general investigation of equipment. The "one comparison" is to make comparison with the best level both inside and outside the plant. By means of "three investigations and one comparison," leading members at various levels and workers in the whole plant are able to see more clearly that problems also existed in such fields as planned management, technical management, equipment management and material management, all having a direct influence on product quality.

Therefore, in the light of these problems, the leading comrades adopted suitable measures and strengthened enterprise management. For example, they universally inspected and put on record all the 700 sets of machine tools in the whole plant set by set, made periodical inspection and repairs, and specially set up a management system governing the use of precision equipment, key equipment and rare equipment, as well as improved the rate of keeping them in perfect order. They examined over again all the designs and blueprints, amended the unreasonable part in product design and established as well as invigorated a system of responsibility for designing, blueprint inspecting, blueprint drawing, checking and approving.

In setting up and invigorating reasonable rules and regulations, Dairen Machine Tool Plant has carried out concrete analysis on former rules and regulations, abolishing the unreasonable part and retaining the reasonable part. For example, in analyzing the former "technical inspection regulation" they are of the opinion that the regulation of "three inspections system" of preliminary inspection, spot inspection and inspection of the finished product in the past for spare parts and parts has been formed through the rich experience accumulated by the workers in production practice, and is an important measure for insuring product quality that should be retained and maintained. But the former regulation warning "workers should not take part in problems dealing with quality" is a reflection of the revisionist black goods of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type that should be thoroughly criticized and resolutely abolished.

In the course of improving product quality, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Dairen Machine Tool Plant not only conscientiously developed education in ideology and political line, but also paid close attention to the active development of technical education under the guidance of the correct line. Young workers accounted for about 60 percent of the total number of workers in the plant. The time of their entry into

the plant being brief, they are unfamiliar with techniques and lack practical experience. In order to create conditions for these young workers to learn technique, the plant and workshops have held technical training classes, and let the old workers and technicians give lectures on the operation and technique of the craft as well as teach them some basic theoretical knowledge. The 1,100-plus new workers who joined the plant since 1967, have all basically received training by rotation once. At the same time, such technical study activities as the giving of technical demonstrations, the training of fighters at their stations, and the teaching of apprentices by master craftsmen, have also been universally developed, and old workers have been organized to talk to the young workers on line, set the pace in style, and teach them technique.

At present, a new atmosphere of going deep into the study of science and technology for the revolution and acquiring basic skills has appeared in the whole plant. The broad masses of young workers have not only continued to raise their line awareness, but there is also a very rapid improvement in their technical level. Some 60 percent of them are able to grasp operation technique dexterously, and some have even become fearless fighters in technical innovations.

(NCNA dispatch) based on a joint investigation by The First Ministry of Machine Building, The Liaoning Provincial Machine Building Bureau, and The Luta Municipal Revolutionary Committee

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GRAIN RESERVES

Chunt'ienpa Brigade Stores Grain in Reserve Every Year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 24, 1972)

The Party branch of Chunt'ienpa brigade, Huanghua commune, Ich'ang hsien, Hupeh Province, conscientiously carries out Chairman Mao's great directive "It is necessary to have grain in reserve." While persevering in storing grain for the collective, it teaches the commune members to store grain so as to prepare against war and natural disasters for the revolutionary cause. Since 1962, the collective of the brigade and the families of commune members have stored more than 304,000 catties of grain in reserve, which is enough for eight months' consumption.

In Chunt'ienpa brigade, grain output has increased for 11 years running, and per-mow output surpasses 1,000 catties. Despite the serious drought of this year, the whole brigade produced more early paddy in the first quarter than required in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," its per-mow output of middle crop rice exceeded 900 catties, and a bumper harvest of its late crop is in sight. With its agricultural production developing rapidly, this brigade is making ever greater contribution to the state year after year, the collective assets keep increasing, and the commune members' living standard rises with each passing day.

At the beginning, the Party branch did not take a firm hold of the economical use and planned consumption of grain by commune members. It held that this was a "family affair" which it should not interfere with. Later, it acquired profound understanding from the practice of the struggle launched by the No. 5 production team for perseveringly storing grain in reserve for the collective.

The No. 5 production team began keeping grain in reserve for the collective in 1961. But as a result of the pernicious influence by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and sabotage by a handful of class enemies, the reserve grain kept by this production team became "emergency grain" which was "stored in autumn and taken away in spring." The practice of struggle made the production team committee understand that it must first of all grasp the key link if it wanted to keep grain in reserve. It mobilized the masses to take a firm hold of class struggle in the problem of grain, to hit at the sabotage activities of the class enemies and to draw up a strict system of grain control.

While consolidating the storage of reserve grain for the collective, it taught the commune members never to forget their origin but to keep the house by means of diligence and frugality. As a result, the collective and the commune members' families kept more grain in reserve year after year. At present, the whole production team has basic food grain in reserve enough for 14 months' consumption.

The Party branch repeatedly summed up and popularized the typical experience of the No. 5 production team and put the teaching of the commune members to keep grain in reserve for their families on its agenda. A bumper harvest is reaped every year, and the Party branch practices economy every year. Meanwhile, it has adopted concrete measures to help the commune members store grain in reserve for their families. In this way, there is a foundation on which to increase reserve grain for the collective, and this grain is not used unless there is a war or a natural disaster.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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Hunghsing Brigade Strives To "Keep One Year's Grain in Reserve in Every Three Years"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 24, 1972)

During the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, Hunghsing brigade, Lungt'ang commune, Laiyang hsien, Hunan Province, increased its grain output year after year. In 1971, its grain output reached 933 catties per mow.

In the excellent situation of reaping a bumper harvest of grain for a few years running, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's directive, "It is necessary to have grain in reserve, to store some every year so that the reserve will increase year by year." In the past three years, they kept more than 380,000 catties of grain in reserve, averaging 380 catties per capita.

After a bumper harvest was reaped in 1970, the Party branch of the brigade put forth the slogan "Keep one year's grain in reserve in every three years," which won active support among the poor and lower-middle peasants. But a few people suggested retaining no grain in reserve. They held that they had only meager rations of food grain in the past and their families had nothing in store, and now with grain output increased, they should be allotted with a bit more food grain.

In view of this state of affairs, the brigade Party branch organized the commune members to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's directive on keeping grain in reserve, and led them to recall past conditions and compared them with those of the present. Through study, the masses came to understand that whether grain should be kept in reserve or not was a struggle between the two lines and that allotting everything and consuming everything was an expression of the fact that the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type had not yet been totally wiped out. With their thinking raised to a higher level, the poor and lower-middle peasants decided to obey Chairman Mao's words and to keep grain in reserve conscientiously. As a result, "they had grain in hand, so they were not frightened but worked in a down-to-earth manner and lived in happiness."

Every year, the brigade Party branch arouses the masses to discuss in full the correct handling of the relations between the state, the collective and the individuals and to keep grain in reserve in proper proportions. In 1970 and 1971, grain output increased continuously. The collective reserve of grain and the commune members' food grain also registered a corresponding increase. The commune members became ever more enthusiastic in carrying out production for the revolution.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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Every Production Team Has Grain in Reserve, Every Family Has Surplus Grain

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 24, 1972)

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to have grain in reserve, to store some every year so that the reserve will increase year by year," the No. 1 production team of Chinpu brigade, Chiaohochen commune, Chiaoho hsien , Kirin Province, has persisted in retaining grain in reserve in the past eight years. At present, the collective has 140,442 catties of grain in reserve; individual commune members have more than 15,000 catties of grain in reserve, averaging more than 350 catties per capita. In this way, this production team has grain in reserve and every family has surplus grain.

After this production team has reaped good harvests for the past ten years running, some people tell themselves: "Ours is a production team having surplus grain. We have enough grain in reserve even if we don't add any more grain to our reserve." In view of this ideological condition, the production team committee mobilized the commune members to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings conscientiously and educated the masses in the line of combating self-conceit and breaking complacency, thereby raising their consciousness in practicing economy and storing grain in reserve. As a result, the work of practicing economy and storing grain in reserve was carried out more concretely in the whole production team.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Prevent One-Sidedness in Grasping Enterprise Management

- Experience of the Party committee of Northeast Pharmaceutical General Plant in strengthening enterprise management

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 24, 1972)

In the past few years, the Party committee of the Northeast Pharmaceutical General Plant courageously adhered to principles and corrected some incorrect methods of work, thereby gradually strengthening enterprise management and giving an impetus to the development of production and technology.

Demand Not Only Quantity But Also Quality

Whether or not the relationship between quantity and quality can be handled correctly is an important problem bearing on whether or not the general line of building socialism can be implemented in an all-round manner.

Glucose is one of the old products of this plant. In the past, the production technology was complex and involved a long course of processes, and the output was too low to meet the state's needs. During the great cultural revolution, the broad masses criticized the revisionist line in running an enterprise, broke the mental trammels of such ideas as "the form of technology is fixed" and "production has reached its peak," and made technological innovation in the production of glucose. But because the innovation went too far, the procedure of "refined melting" which helped improved quality was chopped off. As a result, output increased but quality dropped. In particular, the rate of fine quality glucose for injection dropped by a comparatively large degree.

The Party committee was divided in opinion on this problem: Some people held that all glucose produced by this plant was up to the standard and it was a trivial problem if output of fine quality glucose dropped by a bit. But most of the comrades held that the glucose was something closely related to the people's health and this was not a trivial problem but a serious one.

To achieve unified thinking, the Party committee organized all its members to study Chairman Mao's directive, "For all items, we demand not only quantity but also quality," in conjunction with the reality of this plant, and to study the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" charted by Chairman Mao himself. The consensus of all comrades was that the idea of seeking high output at the expense of quality was at variance with Chairman Mao's directive and the general line, and this idea must be rectified immediately.

Accordingly, the Party committee conscientiously made self-criticism among the masses and actively took the responsibility. The Party committee members and the members of the workshop Party branches went together to the

workers' groups and squads to educate the broad masses of workers and staff members in the all-round implementation of the general line of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. They criticized the wrong ideas of attaching greater importance to output than to quality and organized a "three-in-one" group for improving the quality of glucose. Meanwhile, the masses were relied on to revise the operational methods which impaired quality, the procedure of "refined melting" was resumed and strengthened, and some systems and regulations for guaranteeing quality were set up and improved. The quality of glucose improved quickly, the up-to-standard rate rose to 100 percent and the rate of fine-quality product exceeded 97 percent, creating the most advanced record in this plant. This product ranks among the advanced ones of the same variety produced in China.

After that, the plant's Party committee took the improvement of quality of product as an important link in strengthening enterprise management. It did three things perseveringly: It perseveringly increased quantity and raised efficiency on the basis of improving the quality of products; in the course of production, it perseveringly grasped the link of inspection of quality of raw and semi-finished materials, the link of examination of quality of intermediates, and the link of rating the quality of products to be delivered. It perseveringly carried out scientific experiments and resolutely refused to mass-produce any new product whose quality could not be insured.

This brought about the continued improvement of the quality of products. Up to the present, the up-to-standard rate by the first treatment of the comparable products has reached or surpassed the advanced level of the past, and the rate of fine-quality products has increased by a large degree.

It Is Necessary To Reorganize Administrative Bodies, But the Reorganization Must Not Go Too Far

Rational administrative bodies are an important guarantee for the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. For this reason, we must be prudent and careful in handling the problem of organizational bodies.

The laboratory is an organ responsible for the examination of quality of medicine produced by the plant and for the research and making of new medicine. Some time ago, some people suggested abolishing this organ and sending its personnel to the basic level. Some others did not understand the problem clearly and yet they agreed with them.

After studying the problem, the plant's leadership held that treating everything alike was a wrong suggestion which not only was against the needs of production of an enterprise but also was at variance with the Party's policy toward intellectuals. Accordingly, it decided to retain the laboratory and reduce and transfer some of the laboratory assistants. On the one hand, the technicians who remained were organized to participate in labor in workshops and to receive re-education from the working class in relation to the scientific experiments on hand; on the other hand, some experienced old workers were

transferred to participate in experiments and laboratory tests. In this way, advantageous conditions were created for the technicians to revolutionize their thinking and for strengthening the work in the laboratory.

After going through a course of practice for some time, the plant's Party committee discovered that the laboratory of the plant level alone could not meet the needs of the development of production. The reason was that some of the laboratories at the workshop level had been abolished and others were defective. As a result, the plant-level laboratory was engaged exclusively in the routine experiments and could not spare time for doing scientific research. Meanwhile, because the workshop technicians could not play their role, mass activities of scientific experiments were impeded. To change this abnormal situation, the plant's Party committee and the workshops studied the problem together. Very quickly, groups for making experiments and laboratory tests were set up and improved in various workshops.

In the past two years, because the laboratories at the plant and the workshop levels were brought into full play, the routine experiments and laboratory tests could be accomplished and, with the help of some units concerned, more than 1,000 varieties of compounds were sieved, and more than 100 varieties of products prescribed and synthesized without any outside aid. Among them were many kinds of new medicine for eliminating inflammation, stopping bleeding and relieving asthma. This added to the list of China's medicines.

There Must Be Mass Management As Well As Special Management

The special management contingent is the backbone force in the enterprise management. In a big enterprise, in particular, effort must be made to prevent the tendency of laying emphasis on mass management while neglecting special management.

During the great cultural revolution, this plant criticized the tendency of some of the management personnel who, being influenced by the revisionist line, separated themselves from reality and from the masses and even exercised "supervision, control and oppression" over the masses. This brought forth a lively situation of the masses participating in management. But some time later, the special management was weakened and even was abolished.

Upon discovering this problem, the plant's Party committee summed up this plant's experience in mobilizing the masses to practice multi-purpose utilization on a big scale. After its establishment, the revolutionary committee of this plant aroused the masses to practice multi-purpose utilization, subsequently changing the former situation in which only a few people of the special management personnel were relied on to work in solitude before the great cultural revolution, and bringing about some improvements in the work of practicing multi-purpose utilization. Because the special personnel had not been organized appropriately to give guidance, some items remained at the former level and others were given up half-way. This impeded the development

of multi-purpose utilization. Later, the plant's Party committee organized some special cadres to strengthen special management of the work of multi-purpose utilization, thereby making this work develop briskly and concretely. From 1970 to 1971, the whole plant realized 116 items of multi-purpose utilization, recollecting 2,410 tons of industrial chemicals and creating a value amounting to 2,460,000 yuan.

The experience on both the positive and the negative sides in the problem of multi-purpose utilization made the plant's Party committee realize that: Mass management and special management are supplemental to each other in the socialist enterprise management and they are two inseparable aspects which promote each other. It is incorrect to lay one-sided emphasis on mass management and to neglect and abandon special management. To strengthen the Party's leadership over economic work, special management must be strengthened while effort is made perseveringly to arouse the masses to participate in management, and it is necessary to combine special management with mass management.

To strengthen enterprise management, the plant's Party committee decided to readjust the management organizations in accordance with the actual needs of production, and to resume and improve the nine offices dealing with production planning, examination of quality, safety in technical work, and generation of power for operating the equipment. Meanwhile, it replenishes the special management personnel and put some experienced management cadres, technicians and old workers in the posts of administrative work. In readjusting the organizations, the plant's Party committee paid attention to two points:

One was to consolidate the achievements in the simplification of the administrative structure during the great cultural revolution. After the readjustment, the management personnel represented 9.5 percent of the total number of workers and staff members, being 5.2 percent less than that before the great cultural revolution.

The other point was to help the special management personnel overcome their past tendency of divorcing themselves from realities and from the masses and, instead, go deeply into the basic level to make investigation and study and to rely on the masses to solve problems.

In this way, it was possible to strengthen the force of special management and also to bring the role of the mass management into play, thereby greatly raising the level of enterprise management. As a result, production cost dropped and productivity of labor rose. From January to September this year, the actual total cost of comparable products dropped by 7.22 percent but the productivity of labor of the whole personnel increased by 17.36 percent as against that in the corresponding period of last year.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent and
Jen-min Jih-pao Reporter

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Cultivate the Habit of Making Analysis

- editor's postscript -

"Lacking an analytical approach, many of our comrades do not want to go deeply into complex matters, to analyze and study them over and over again, but like to draw simple conclusions which are either absolutely affirmative or absolutely negative." Reading this instruction of Chairman Mao after reading the report on the Northeast Pharmaceutical General Plant, I find it very close to me.

This plant has dealt with some matters correctly because it has not drawn any absolutely affirmative or absolutely negative conclusions but made some concrete analysis. On the other hand, this plant also has done something wrong because it drew absolutely affirmative or absolutely negative conclusions and did not make concrete analysis.

To implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and to do our work better, our comrades must overcome the over-simplified methods of thinking and cultivate the habit of making concrete analysis of concrete matters. At present, it is necessary to strengthen special management, but the importance of the mass management should not be neglected. The administrative bodies should be readjusted appropriately, but they also should not throw away the achievements in the simplification of the administrative structure, etc. In short, in handling a matter, it is necessary to make an all-round analysis and to prevent one-sidedness.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

South China County Supplies Goods Special for Minorities

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 28, 1972)

commercial personnel of a county in south china's kwangsi chuang autonomous region are supplying the minority people with the goods they specially need in increasing quantities.

the lunglin multi-national autonomous county has people of chuang, miao, kelao, yi and other nationalities. the county commercial departments supply about 100 varieties of goods specially for minority people. the county department store set up a special counter for minority women. it handles brocade and printed head-dresses for chuang women, calico for miao women and jade necklaces, strings of beads and coloured beads for kelao women. it also carries embroidery needles, silk thread and lace.

in order to meet the needs of the minority people, the county commercial departments sent out hundreds of trade workers to 13 people's communes and 70 production brigades to make investigations on goods of special needs among minority people. leading members of the county commercial departments went to a production brigade inhabited by miao, yi, chuang and han people to help with the supply work. they found the local people wanted coloured silk thread and velvet and supplied 230 kilogrammes. they also provided cotton blankets, woollen blankets and silk cloth.

the local people go hunting. the county commercial departments arranged for a commune farm tool plant to produce shot-guns and ammunition.

in order to better meet the special needs of the minority people, the commercial departments organized small local factories and handicrafts cooperatives to manufacture what is required from local material. more than 36,000 knives, hoes and other farm tools in special types liked by the minority people were produced this year. the commercial departments also sent people to yunnan, kweichow, kwangchow and shanghai to order commodities for the minority people.

RURAL EDUCATION

Northwest China Province Spreads Education

(NCNA-English Langchow, Oct. 28, 1972)

[illegible] there are more than 31,000 primary and middle schools in the rural and pastoral areas of kansu province, northwest china. enrollment is 71 per cent above 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began. this was achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

during the cultural revolution, the people criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line in education which put stress on the cities to the neglect of the rural areas and suppressed the initiative of the poor and lower-middle peasants in running schools. under the leadership of the party organizations, local educational departments lay stress on developing education in mountainous areas.

in mountainous chenghsien county, only half the number of school-age children could go to school before the cultural revolution. in 1970, the county party committee held many discussions with the people and leading members went to the remote mountainous areas to make investigations. more than 200 teachers were chosen for the 15 communes in the hilly areas and 80 per cent of the education funds of the whole county were allocated to them. now they have 278 primary schools, double the figure before the cultural revolution, and two middle schools have been added. 90 per cent of the school-age children are attending school. every commune has a middle school and every brigade a primary school. remote villages run junior classes of primary schools. the tibetan autonomous chou in the southern part of the province used to have poor educational facilities. with the help from the state, it set up recently more than 650 schools, making a total of 840, and more than 45,000 school-age children are enrolled.

various forms have been adopted to make education convenient for the rural areas. most of the brigades in minchin county are scattered in mountain areas. schools are run jointly by several brigades with the teachers going from one teaching centre to another. thus nearly all school-age children are able to receive an education.

in addition, there are more than 120,000 evening-schools, newspaper-reading groups and literacy classes in the province with an attendance of two million young people and adults.

AIR POLLUTION

Northeast China Smoke Abatement Experience Recommended

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 28, 1972)

the experience of some 300 industrial and other enterprises in smoke abatement was recommended at a recent provincial conference in Liaoning, a heavy industrial centre of northeast china.

steel plants, chemical works, mines and other industrial enterprises have virtually eliminated the smoke nuisance. almost no black and yellow smoke belches from their chimneys. some have recovered quantities of chemicals and rare metals from the soot removed from the flues.

Liaoning is a fairly industrialized province and many factories and mines are decades old. it was only after liberation that the problem of smog was tackled. the communist party and people's government have made efforts to solve air pollution in the interests of the health of the population.

a mass drive to eliminate smoke was launched in the chemical works of shenyang, capital of the province. under the leadership of the party committee, the workers have improved operations to achieve better combustion of heavy oil as fuel. the electrolysis workshop is making multi-purpose use of harmful flue gas. the more than 20 chimneys do not release black smoke now. fuel consumption has been lowered. the four boilers alone use 900 tons less heavy oil every year.

by combining revolutionary drive with a scientific approach, the workers of another factory in the province have wiped out not only black smoke but also blue smoke from its dozen chimneys. with discarded fire bricks from a cupola, they built simple gas generating chambers under boilers and heating furnaces. this innovation helped cut coal consumption by one-third and eliminated smoke.

smoke nuisance was serious at the 40-year-old Laohutai coal mine in fushun where all the boilers were old-fashioned. measures to cope with smog began in 1958. with the assistance of some neighbouring factories, the workers installed equipment to absorb soot from the flues and recover germanium from it. within a few years they extracted large quantities of germanium worth more than 100,000 yuan.

the workers of the fushun steel plant have renovated the refractory material kiln and boilers and improved operations to eliminate black smoke in recent years. meanwhile they have built a heat supply system by making use of the tail steam from steam hammers for domestic heating in the living quarters. this replaced the 17 boilers formerly used for central heating, saving the work of 150 stokers and 10,000 tons of coal annually.

DROUGHT

North China County Wrests Good Harvest from 200-Day Dry Spell

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Oct. 28, 1972)

the collective strength of people's communes in a north china county brought a good harvest this year despite a 200-day dry spell.

chengting county in hopei province reports a grain output this year bigger than the six tons per hectare in 1971. after leaving enough for food, fodder, seed and reserves, the communes in the county surpassed their 1972 quotas for grain delivery to the state.

dry spell started at the beginning of this year. the peasants used the 3,600 pump wells built since the formation of the people's communes to combat the drought and got a summer grain harvest 18 per cent over the 1971 figure.

things worsened after the harvest and some of the wells and streams dried up. the autumn ripening crops were in danger.

the county committee of the communist party lost no time in sending large numbers of cadres to fight against the drought. a careful investigation was made and prompt measures were taken to form 58 pump-well building squads. by the end of august, 530 new wells were sunk and 250 old ones improved. meanwhile commune members worked out methods to deepen the wells to increase the flow. in districts with sandy soil and insufficient wells, the people saved the standing crops by fetching water on shoulder poles. crops were replanted on 1,600 hectares.

many old peasants recalled that a similar drought in the old society would have scorched the fields and forced many families to go begging.

another factor contributing to this year's crop

success is the large-scale land levelling undertaken by the people's communes.

the county had many sand dunes and saline depressions as a result of frequent dyke breaches of the hutuo river in the past. since their formation in 1958 the communes have levelled the land and built ditches and roads in a planned way. in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the people of chengting have concentrated on improving the saline soil and coping with the ravages of the sand.

the efforts of the hsilishuang production brigade show this. the brigade's farmland lies in the abandoned course of a river. rolling sand dunes and numerous gullies made the land vulnerable to natural calamities. the brigade organized several hundred of its members to level the land, plant trees on the sand dunes and construct pump wells in the winters and springs of six successive years, starting in 1964. the 133 hectares of farmland gave stable, high yields after land levelling and the sinking of 13 pump wells. last year, the brigade harvested 6.65 tons of grain and 1.4 tons of ginned cotton per hectare. during the dry spell this year, it added six more pump wells. the wheat crop alone reached 4.2 tons per hectare. the autumn grain and cotton harvests also showed an increase over last year.

large-scale tree planting in recent years has improved the water retaining ability of more than 6,600 hectares of sandy land in the county. grain and cotton yield has doubled or tripled since 1964.

after dredging a 27-kilometre section of a river and filling up hundreds of swamps, communes in the former saline depressions have created fertile double-cropping land, a crop of wheat followed by a crop of paddy rice. as many as 1,640 production teams in the county planted paddy rice successfully this year despite the dry spell.

FARM MACHINES

Industry of Northeast China City Supports Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 29, 1972)

this industrial centre in Liaoning province of northeast china has helped its outskirts accelerate mechanisation of farming.

more than half the land is now worked by machinery and the processing of farm and subsidiary products is virtually mechanized or semi-mechanized. production has increased steadily. the city's grain production in 1971 averaged over 3 tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for areas north of the yellow river. the city is now self-sufficient in grain and has a surplus of vegetables.

factories have provided the communes with drainage and irrigation equipment and helped them build more than 30 pumping stations, freeing some 133,300 hectares of farmland from serious waterlogging.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the municipal party committee has led the city's industrial departments in organizing many groups to support the countryside with manpower, materials and technique, while fulfilling state production targets. workers were sent to repair farm tools in busy season and help counties and communes run industry and train technical forces. as a result, 189 farm machinery plants have been set up and more than 500 production brigades have repair centres.

in supporting agriculture, the factories and mines paid close attention to tapping potential. four times as many diesel engines and seventimes as many hand-tractors were produced last year as in 1966. annual production of farm machinery parts jumped to 300,000 from several thousand a few years back. some factories which did not produce for the rural market are now turning out products for agriculture. many plants are producing chemical fertilizer, insecticides and many other products from industrial waste.

RIVER CONTROL

Visit to Places Chairman Mao Saw on His 1952 Inspection Tour of Yellow River

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 29, 1972)

(hsinhua correspondents) -- we recently visited lankao, kaifeng, chengchow and the area irrigated by the people's victory canal, places seen by the great leader chairman mao when he inspected the yellow river 20 years ago. we were deeply impressed by the large tracts of fertile farmland transformed by the people from what was formerly alkali waste after twenty years of multi-purpose harnessing of the yellow river. once a scourge, the yellow river has begun to benefit the people.

chairman mao inspected the yellow river on october 30 and 31 of 1952. he visited the key dykes in lankao, kaifeng and chengchow, and inspected the yellow river and the people's victory canal on the northern bank. then he issued the great call "work on the yellow river must be done well", pointing out the way for the people along the river to harness it and make it serve them.

green "flood control belt"

the yellow river is china's second largest. its swift-flowing upper reaches pass through the loess highlands, bringing heavily silt-laden water downstream. the silt was deposited as the river entered the plain in honan province and the river bed there rose higher than the surrounding land. before liberation, the low and neglected river dykes were breached in the high water season. there were one hundred and seven breaches in the 34 years of rule by the northern warlords and the kuomintang reactionaries.

responding to chairman mao's great call, the people organized themselves in large numbers nearly every winter and spring in lankao, kaifeng, chengchow and other places to heighten and strengthen the dykes. we travelled several dozen kilometres on the 10-metre-wide dyke in kaifeng and lankao. it is strong and smooth surfaced, covered with luxuriant grass and trees. this green shelter belt looks like a great wall on the water.

the dyke in chengchow is 32 kilometres long. it protects the vital section of the river that reaches out from the mountains to the plain. the local cadres and people in the past 20 years displayed the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in making general repairs and strengthening it. at the liuyuankou section which

chairman mao inspected, they covered 130 metres of the dykes with stones sealed by lime mortar in two months of hard work early this year.

the people in chengchow and kaifeng have planted more than five million trees on the dykes as well as grass to strengthen them. the plants also serve as rescue material against possible floods.

organizations have been set up by the communes and production brigades along the river to maintain the dykes. every production team has someone in charge of such work. having suffered from the scourge caused by the river, many of these people show a high sense of responsibility. they live on the dykes, promptly repair any small damage and take care of every blade of grass grown.

anti-flood contingents of cadres and people march to the dykes in every high water season to protect them.

"chairman mao has brought us this water of happiness"

since the river bed of the yellow river in its lower reaches is high, people along the banks have developed gravitation irrigation in the past 20 years.

work began on the people's yictory canal in 1951. this is the first irrigation project in the lower reaches of the yellow river. in april the next year, the first stage of construction was completed and the project went into operation. in october that year, the great leader chairman mao inspected the irrigated area and this was tremendous encouragement to the cadres and people. in may 1953, the whole project was completed, six months ahead of schedule. since 1964, especially since the beginning of the cultural revolution, all the trunk canals have been widened and some trunk and branch channels have been strengthened by lining prefabricated blocks of stone and cement. management has been improved and efficiency nearly doubled.

the irrigated area is today crisscrossed by 7,500 kilometres of irrigation and drainage ditches and dotted by more than 2,500 pump wells. the 40,000 hectares of farmland is basically freed from drought and waterlogging. grain yield in the area rose to 4.6 tons per hectare in 1971, alomst eight times the pre-liberation figure. cotton yeild came to about 0.8 tons per hectare, more than five times the pre-liberation figure. for three years now, both grain and cotton per-hectare yeilds have exceeded the targets set for areas north of the yellow river in the national programme for agricultural development.

people in charge of the canal and nearby peasants have grown more than 230 hectares of apples, grapes, peaches, pears and other fruit trees on the once sandy and alkali waste.

other irrigated areas using water from the lower reaches of the yellow river, include huayuankou and heikangkou.

the people of chengchow built a water lifting station on mangshan mountain where chairman mao viewed the yellow river during his inspection tour. the project started on july 1, 1970 and was completed on may 1 of this year. the station raises the yellow river water 50 to 80 metres up mangshan mountain into a 40-kilometre-long trunk canal. then the water merges with that of the huayuankou canal and flows into the hsiliu lake which provides water both to the city and its rural outskirts.

several hundred million cubic metres of yellow river water are now diverted to irrigate farmland every year. peasants in these areas said: "chairman mao has brought us this water of happiness."

former alkali sandy waste becomes fertile farmland

there were many depressions, sand dunes and vast alkali sandy waste along the banks of the yellow river, caused by the river's frequent breaches and changes of course before liberation.

in old china the people working under an individual economy could not afford to transform them. the reactionary rulers did not even cast an eye on them.

today, the working people have embarked on the road of socialist collectivization. inspired by chairman mao's great call, they began a large-scale war against nature. they diverted the silt-laden river water to irrigate the alkali sandy waste and grow rice in some areas.

the sanyichai commune of lankao county is on the old course of the yellow river. thirteen out of the 19 production brigades used to suffer from salinity. farming conditions were improved after silt-laden river water was used for irrigation in 1967. this continued for a few years and now 11 production brigades have covered 2,260 hectares of land with silt, including 1,330 hectares with a two-feet-thick layer of silt. eight of the eleven production brigades which used to be grain deficient now have a surplus. this is done on some 11,300 hectares throughout lankao county.

in response to chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the people on the outskirts of kaifeng and chengchow made great efforts in 1964 to build auxiliary projects to form an irrigation and drainage network. in this way they linked small plots of paddy fields into large tracts. this has effectively prevented the expansion of the alkali area and improved many heavy alkali fields, which give high, stable yields after rice has been grown for a few years.

total grain output of a people's commune on the outskirts of chengchow last year was nearly double that in 1969. it obtained the good harvest by leading in river water to irrigate 2,266 hectares of paddy fields. the outskirts of kaifeng grew 4,600 hectares of rice in this way last year and obtained an average yield of 3.75 tons per hectare. rice accounted for half of their total grain output.

the paddy crops with full-grained ears are promising a good harvest this year although the outskirts of the two cities suffered from drought, excessive rain, pests and spring cold.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Delegation of Afghanistan-China Friendship Association Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 28, 1972)

sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the anghanistan-china friendship association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, and the delegation of the a.c.f.a. he is leading wound up their visit in hangchow and left for kwangchow by special plane today. kuo tung-chun, deputy secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries who is accompanying the distinguished afghan guests, left by the same plane.

present at the airport to see them off were lai ko-ko, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, hsu shu-nien, vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the delegation arrived in hangchow from shanghai by train on the 25th. lai ko-ko hosted a banquet in its honour that evening.

during their stay in hangchow, the distinguished guests visited a silk mill and a tea-growing experimental farm and were warmly welcomed by the people there. they also went sightseeing around west lake and saw a flower garden.

Delegation of Afghanistan-China Friendship Association Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 29, 1972)

sardar sultan mahmoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association and president of the afghan civil aviation and tourism authority, and the delegation of the afghanistan-china friendship association he is leading left kwangchow for home today at the end of their friendship visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; yang kang-hua, a leading member

of the kwangchow branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and chou ching, director of the kwangchow bureau of the civil aviation administration of china.

the guests from afghanistan arrived here from hangchow by special plane yesterday. chen yu gave a banquet in their honour in the evening. the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the peoples of china and afghanistan. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant growth of the traditional friendship between the two peoples. the guests visited the current china export commodities fair and toured scenic spots here.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian National Travel Service Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

a delegation of the albanian national travel service led by murat mema, manager of the service, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

present at the airport to meet the albanian delegation were leading members of the host and other organizations chang yu, cheng chih-ping, ting ping and hsing jen-hsien.

also present was jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy in china.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Aboriginal People's Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, hosted a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of the australian aboriginal people's delegation led by chicka dixon and ruby hammond.

present were leading members of chinese organizations wang chuan-pin, li li and others and representatives of students of minority nationalities at the central institute for nationalities.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 25 for a visit to china at the invitation of the host association.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Former Minister of Defense of British Labor Government and Wife Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

dennis healy, former minister of defence of the british labour government, and mrs. healy wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments including ma chia-chun and hsieh chi-mei.

m.h. morgan, counsellor of the british embassy in peking, was present.

the british guests had visited factories, people's communes, schools and places of historical interest in peking, shanghai, hangchow and nanking.

British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Douglas-Home and His Wife Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and his wife arrived in peking by special plane via shanghai this morning for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

among those present at the airport to welcome them were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and his wife hsu han-ping; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs; and chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister.

since china and britain reached agreement on the exchange of ambassadors, there has been further development in the relations between the two countries and friendly contacts between the two peoples. peking airport today flew the national flags of britain and china. when secretary of state and mrs. douglas-home and other distinguished guests from britain stepped down from the plane, ministers chi peng-fei and pai hsiang-kuo and others shook hands with them to welcome them.

foreign secretary douglas-home made a written statement at the airport. he said: "it is a great pleasure to be here in peking for my first visit to china." "relations between china and britain are making welcome progress and i value the opportunity this visit will afford me to have discussions with minister chi and other chinese leaders on a wide variety of subjects of interest to our two countries."

also present at the airport were leading members of chinese departments, including wang lei, wang yu-ching, miao hai-ling, chang shih-cheng, wang tung, peng hua, han hsu, chang ying, li hsi-fu, wang pen-tso and li en-chiu.

chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and j. m. addis, british ambassador to china, who had specially gone to shanghai to meet the distinguished guests, arrived with secretary of state and mrs. douglas-home.

diplomatic officials of the british embassy in peking were at the airport.

when foreign secretary douglas-home and his party stopped over at shanghai en route to peking, they were met and seen off at the airport by hsu ching-hsien, vice-chairman, and feng kuo-chu, standing committee member, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

Members of Party of British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

following are members of the party of alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, on his friendly visit to china:

denis greenhill, permanent under-secretary of state in the foreign office, and his wife; k. m. wilford, assistant under-secretary of state in the foreign office; a. a. acland, private secretary to the foreign secretary; j. h. g. leahy, head of the news department of the foreign office; m. m. l. hudson, political secretary to the foreign secretary; r. b. r. hervey, assistant head of the far eastern department of the foreign office; p. h. grattan, assistant private secretary to the foreign secretary; g. holt, diplomatic correspondent of the central office of information; and others.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cocktail Party Held in Yaounde for Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 27, 1972)

cameroonian minister of industrial and commercial development sadjo angokay gave a cocktail party here yesterday evening for the visiting chinese government friendship delegation led by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

present at the party were tandeng muna, minister of state; sengat kuo, deputy secretary-general at the presidency; onana awana, minister of finance; vincent efon, minister of foreign affairs; paul kamga, minister of health and public assistance; enoch kwayeb, minister of employment and social relief; paul tessa, minister of equipment, housing and urbanism; abdoulaye maikano, minister of planning and land management; elangwe, minister of mines and energy; youssoufa daouda, minister of husbandry and livestock industry; felix tonye, minister of youth and sports; and other high-ranking cameroonian officials.

members of the chinese embassy here also attended.

at the animated party, hosts and invitees chatted cordially and clinked glasses repeatedly to the daily development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

yesterday, the chinese delegation called, on separate occasions, on foreign minister efon, finance minister awana, minister of planning and land management maikano, and minister of industrial and commercial development angokay.

during these calls, the two sides had cordial and friendly conversations.

Chinese, Cameroonian Government Delegations Hold Talks

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 28, 1972)

fang yi, head of the chinese government friendship delegation and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, held talks yesterday morning with vincent efon, head of the cameroonian government delegation and minister of foreign affairs.

also present at the talks on the chinese side were chao hsing-chih, deputy head of the government friendship delegation and ambassador to cameroon, other members of the delegation and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

present on the cameroonian side were also sadjo angokay, minister of industrial and commercial development; abdoulaye maikano, minister of planning and land management; and other senior government officials.

at noon yesterday, foreign minister vincent efon gave a dinner in honour of all members of the chinese delegation.

senior officials at the cameroonian presidency and of the cameroonian government were present at the dinner.

also present were diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

the hosts and guests had a cordial conversation at the dinner whigh proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Doctors Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

dr. emile henri jacques niboyet, president of the confederation of french acupuncteurs and acupuncture societies, and doctors pierre regard, henri jarricot and jean-paul jobin wound up their visit in peking and left by plane today to visit shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of medical circles in peking kuo hsing-kuo, huang sheng-jen, hsin fu-lu, ho pu-jen and wang teh-shen.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean Ambassador to China Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

Diop Mamadou, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to the People's Republic of China, left his post for home today.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Rome

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 27, 1972)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, left here today after a friendly visit to italy.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were felice santini, head of the italian aviation delegation, and bruno velani, president of the italian air line. chinese ambassador to italy shen ping was also at the airport.

during its stay in italy, the chinese delegation had friendly talks with the italian aviation delegation and gained very good results.

on october 24, giovanni elkan, under-secretary of the italian foreign ministry, gave a luncheon in honour of both the chinese and italian delegations. ambassador shen ping was also present.

ambassador shen ping gave a reception yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit of the chinese delegation. present at the reception were felice santini, head of the italian aviation delegation, bruno velani, president of the italian air line, feretti milesi, acting head of the political department of the foreign ministry, and paolo moci, director of the aviation department of the ministry of transport and civil aviation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Cherry and Larch Saplings Presented by Japanese People to Chinese People Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

_____ one thousand cherry and 1,000 larch saplings, a gift from the japanese people to the chinese people, arrived here this morning by special plane from tokyo under the escort of yanai shinichi, head of the division of overseas establishments of the japanese ministry of foreign affairs, akiyama tomohide, chief of the civil culture and protection section of the agency of forestry of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and others.

greeting them at the airport were leading members of chinese departments concerned wang hsiao-yi, li yung-kai, chen kang, liu hua, ting hung and others.

also present was kimio fujida of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

Pandas for Japanese People from Chinese People Sent Off to Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

_____ a pair of pandas presented by the chinese people to the japanese people were sent off by special plane to tokyo this afternoon, escorted by chang hsiao-kuang, a leading member of the peking municipal public utility bureau.

accompanying chang hsiao-kuang on the flight is mishima yasumasa, official of the china division of the asian bureau of the japanese ministry of foreign affairs, who had escorted cherry and larch saplings to peking from japan.

present at the peking airport to see them off were leading members of the departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yi, li yung-kai, chen kang, liu hua and chu yu-hsueh.

also present was kimio fujida of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

Minister Pai Hsiang-kuo Gives Banquet for Japanese Delegation for Talks on Japan-China Memorandum Trade

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, this evening gave a banquet for the japanese delegation for talks on the japan-china memorandum trade led by kaheita okazaki.

present were shunichi matsumoto, ryooichi kawai, yaeiji watanabe, tomoharu okubo, kozo yoshizaki and the other members of the delegation; yoshio uchida, yoshihiko saeki and haruo miyashita, observers; and the representatives of japanese industrialists and the correspondents who are accompanying the delegation on the visit.

pai hsiang-kuo and kaheita okazaki spoke at the banquet. hosts and guests had a hearty conversation. they welcomed the normalization of relations between china and japan and expressed the hope for constant development of the friendship between the chinese and japanese people and the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

among the guests were also japanese friends in peking katsunori kokubu, yoshikiyo hyodo and hiroaki kitamura, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and others.

present at the banquet were liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office, and leading members of chinese departments, including hsi yeh-sheng, wang wen-lin, chen shu-tzu and wu shu-tung.

Japanese Friend Ichizo Kimura Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

he was seen off at the airport by wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua, cheng chi-hsien and wu shu-tung.

present were yoshizo yasuda, yoshikiyo hyodo, hiroaki kitamura and other japanese friends in peking.

Chinese Oceanographic Society Group Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 28, 1972)

the visiting group of the chinese oceanographic society led by hsia pu left here for home by air this morning, after a friendly visit to japan.

present at the airport to see the group off were seiichi tagawa, diet member of the liberal democratic party, public figures of various circles tadayoshi sasaki, masao shimada, and others.

present also at the airport were hsiao hsiang-chien, chief representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and po jen, vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

the visiting group of the chinese oceanographic society gave a farewell party here yesterday to express thanks for the cordial hospitality accorded it by public figures of various circles during its visit in japan.

present at the party were seiichi tagawa, diet member, koichiro takahashi, director of the meteorological agency, hiroshi chiba, head of the study and adjustment bureau of the science and technology agency, takeo hori, vice-chairman of the international oceanographic conference, tadayoshi sasaki, professor at the tokyo aquatic products university, kiyoo wadachi, former director of meteorological agency and public figures of various circles teiji hagiwara, kyuhei muraoka, masao shimada, kazutsura kawase, masarori kanbayashi and demitsu keisuke.

hsiao hsiang-chien and po jen were also present.

the visiting group of the chinese oceanographic society attended as observer the second international oceanographic development conference in japan, saw the international oceanographic development exhibition, and visited companies, universities and research institutions connected with ocean development.

CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA

Chinese Women's Volleyball Delegation Back in Peking After Visit to Cuba, Peru, Chile and Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

the chinese women's volleyball delegation led by liu ching-sheng returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to cuba, peru, chile and mexico.

it was met at the airport by leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, mou tso-yun and chin shu, and volleyball coaches and players.

present were cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro and mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Hsu Hsiang-chien and Hu Yu-chih Meet Lebanese M.P. Amine El Gemayel

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman, and hu yu-chih, member, of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met with amine el gemayel, lebanese member of parliament and friendly personage, and mr. raymond yousses daou. they had a friendly conversation.

present was andre sader, charge d'affaires a.i. of the lebanese embassy in china.

also present were leading members of chinese departments ting hsueh-sung and chou chueh.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Secretary for Water Resources Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 28, 1972)

mexican secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade and some members of the mexican economic mission left here for kwangchow by plane today after a visit to the city.

leading members of chinese departments concerned yuan tzu-chun and wang ching-hung and mrs. anguiano, wife of the mexican ambassador to china, who accompanied the distinguished mexican guests to hangchow, left by the same plane.

the distinguished guests arrived here from shanghai yesterday. wang tzu-ta, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet at noon yesterday to warmly welcome them.

during their stay here, the distinguished mexican guests visited the hangchow silk mill and watched production of various kinds of silk, satin and tapestries. they also toured the scenic spots and places of historical interest around west lake.

upon their arrival in and departure from hangchow, the mexican friends were given a warm welcome and send-off by tai ke-lin, standing committee member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Peking Municipal Friendship Delegation Welcomed in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 28, 1972)

the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea and the pyongyang municipal people's committee jointly gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the peking municipal friendship delegation.

present at the banquet were so chol, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; kang song san, chief secretary of the w.p.k. pyongyang municipal committee; kang hui won, chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han byong hui, secretary of the w.p.k. pyongyang municipal committee, and li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee.

all members of the peking municipal friendship delegation led by liu shao-wen, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china, attended the banquet.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was also present.

kang hui won and liu shao-wen spoke at the banquet. they praised the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity of the korean and chinese peoples. on behalf of the people of the capitals of the two friendly neighbours, they pledged to do their best for further strengthening the friendship and unity of the people of the two countries.

at the banquet, guests and hosts toasted to the health and long life of the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Army Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 28, 1972)

peruvian army chief of staff lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin and his wife and the military delegation of the peruvian army he is leading concluded a visit to hangchow and left for kwangchow by special plane today.

they are being accompanied on the tour by chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and his wife yu chiao, and peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife.

seeing the distinguished guests off at the airport were yang chi-lin, deputy political commissar of the chekiang provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife liu hsiao-jung; ma hsiang-kuang, standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned.

the delegation arrived here from shanghai by special plane yesterday afternoon. in the evening, yang chi-lin gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished peruvian guests.

during their stay here, the distinguished guests made excursions to scenic spots and sites of historical interest around west lake and saw performances given by the hangchow acrobatic troupe and primary school pupils.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades Keng Piao and Kuo Yu-feng Give Banquet in Honor of Delegation of Party Workers of Romanian Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and kuo yu-feng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the delegation of party workers of the romanian communist party led by vasile potop, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the iasi county committee of the romanian communist party.

members of the delegation attending the banquet were stefan almasan, george crisovan, valeriu mircea izbasoiu, teodor popescu, mihalache neagu, gheorghe mihai and cristian st. macarie.

iosif chivu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here, also attended.

present were leading members of chinese departments jen yun-chung, ting kuo-yu, ku ming, cheng ping-nien, liu ke-ming, chang chuan-chung and hsing jen-hsien.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship. comrades keng piao and vasile potop proposed toasts to the constant growth of the fraternal friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania.

the delegation arrived here by air this afternoon. it was welcomed at the airport by kuo yu-feng, jen yun-chung, ting kuo-yu, ku ming, cheng ping-nien and others. iosif chivu was present at the airport.

Member of Executive Committee of RCP Central Committee Receives Delegation of People's Bank of China

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 28, 1972)

manea manescu, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of the state planning committee of romania, received all members of the delegation of the people's bank of china led by vice-president chiao pei-hsin of the bank this morning and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

v. malinschi, president of the national bank of romania, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Scientists' Delegation Meets Members of Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 28, 1972)

the chinese scientists' delegation headed by pei shih-chang met members of the swedish-chinese friendship association in the chinese embassy this afternoon.

these friends included jan myrdal, chairman, lennart lundberg. vice-chairman, and anders lennartsson, secretary general, of the association, and gerhard hultcrantz, chairman of the stockholm branch of the association.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming and counsellor chang fa-tien were also present.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Tung Pi-wu Greets Turkish National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, sent a message to cevdet sunay, president of the republic of turkey, sincerely congratulating him on the national day of the republic of turkey. the message reads as follows:

his excellency cevdet sunay,
president of the republic of turkey,

ankara

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of turkey, i wish to extend sincere congratulations to your excellency and the turkish people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may the republic of turkey enjoy prosperity and her people happiness exclamation may the friendship between the peoples of china and turkey develop continuously exclamation

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

peking, october 28, 1972

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Turkish National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 28, 1972)

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china sent a message to prime minister of the republic of turkey ferit melen, warmly congratulating him on the national day of the republic of turkey. the message reads as follows:

his excellency ferit melen,
prime minister of the republic of turkey,

ankara,

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of turkey, i extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the turkish government on behalf of the chinese government and people.

may the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries and the friendship between our two peoples increase and develop daily.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 28, 1972

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes UN Secretary-General and His Wife

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 27, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of kurt waldheim, secretary-general of the united nations, and mrs. waldheim.

tang ming-chao, under secretary-general of the u.n. was present.

present also were huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and pi chi-lung, the chinese representative.

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Chairman of First Committee of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 27, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 27th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation in new york today with radha krishna ramphul, chairman of the first committee of the general assembly and representative of the mauritius delegation.

chinese representative to the general assembly chen chu was present.

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* NATIONAL *
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RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTH

How I Decided Upon My Way of Life?

by

Liu Ch'ang-yin (柳昌銀), a returned intellectual youth of Hsinhsiang production brigade, Ant'u hsien, Kirin Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 27, 1972)

In our lives we young people often think about the question, "What is our ideal?" The superior socialist system has greatly liberated social productivity and given us young people opportunities to develop our wisdom and talent fully. From the practice during the past ten years or so since I returned to the countryside, I realize that we the younger generation must study hard Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and base our ideals on the interests and needs of the proletariat. Only such an ideal can be called revolutionary and far-sighted.

In 1956 when I was studying at No. 2 Senior Middle School in Yen-pien Korean Nationality Autonomous Chou I often thought about the question of ideals. I belong to the first generation of Koreans after the liberation who have acquired culture; but where should I set my ideal?

During the vacation that year when I returned to my native place from the city, two of the things that I saw and heard impressed me very deeply: The first thing was that peasants of individual households in the countryside began to organize themselves and an upsurge of socialist construction was in the making in the countryside. The second thing was, as a result of the deprivation of the peasants' right to learn culture by the landlord class of the old society, the peasants still employed old production techniques and could not achieve a steady output.

Shih Feng-chen, secretary of the Party branch, pointed at a large plot of rice paddy and said to me: "By relying upon the leadership of the Party, we planted rice on the high and cold mountain areas of Ch'angpai Mountains for the first time in history. Now the problem is that the mountain areas still lack a good breed of early rice and advanced techniques for the management of rice paddies. In the meantime, several hundred hectares of grassland is still awaiting development. We need you young intellectuals to build up the socialist new countryside!"

What I saw and heard in the countryside and what the poor and lower-middle peasants longed for made me think about the question of ideals again. It was only after studying the book The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside and the comments Chairman Mao wrote for this book that I began to see the truth about my question.

Chairman Mao said: "All such intellectual elements that can go to work in the countryside should go there happily. The countryside is a vast world where they can get a lot done." The meaning of these words, which I found out after repeated deliberation, finally guided my entangled thoughts on the question of ideals on to the track of the interest of the proletariat. I thought an ideal must be on the side of truth and the truth lay with the needs of revolutionary interests. When Chairman Mao issues an appeal on the basis of the needs of the revolutionary cause, what we should think about first is not personal likes or dislikes but the interest of the Party. The Party and the state will try their best to consider and care for the characteristics and interest of each of us young people. We must see that likes and dislikes are only one factor which determines the ideals of our lives, but not the only factor or the primary factor. The primary factor is the unconditional determination to participate in the revolutionary cause and observe revolutionary discipline.

Lenin told us about this truth in his criticism of "Leftist" infantilism in the communist movement. He said: "The negation of Party spirit and negation of Party discipline is a conclusion drawn from the opposition. This means total disarmament of the proletariat and is beneficial to the bourgeoisie. This also signifies the laxity, vacillation, inability to persevere, inability to unite and inability to act in unison of the petty bourgeoisie. Connivance at these acts can only bring about failure to the revolutionary movements of the proletariat." Consequently, likes and dislikes are not unchangeable. Attempts to use the pretext of likes and dislikes being unchangeable to insist on one's own way are dangerous and must be stopped.

After understanding this truth, I used the needs of socialist revolution and construction in the countryside at that time as the basis and decided that my ideal should be to change the backward situation of the high and could mountain areas of the Ch'angpai Mountains. So, in that year I resolutely packed up and returned to my native country.

Having decided upon the revolutionary ideal only means we begin to have an aim in life. We still have to be tried by the practice of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two ideologies in

society before we can attain our aim. Incessant ideological revolution is essential for the realization of a revolutionary ideal.

After returning to the countryside, the poor and lower-middle peasants expected me to revolutionize the planting of paddy rice. I was also very confident of myself and began to conduct scientific experiments. However, as a result of the individualism in my head, I embarked upon a deviation from the very beginning. At that time I deviated from reality and wanted to cultivate a new breed with large spikes and a thick stem like kaoliang to achieve fame as a paddy rice expert.

In connection with the special know-how for developing such seeds, I erroneously considered as a burden the red-hot class struggle in the countryside and the rich production practice there and thought know-how could be found only in books. In order to have more time to read books, I went to work at the local hydrological station as a meteorological observer. Later I found this work troublesome and went to work in a primary school for a period of time as a substitute teacher. But I still thought I was wasting time. In this way I idled away half a year's time without achieving anything in the study of this special seed.

Upon noticing what I had in my mind, Shih Feng-chen, secretary of the Party branch, patiently helped me to analyze the mistake of the petty bourgeois road of "struggle for the individual" and enabled me to see that behind the question of ideal there was still a question of which class should I train myself to become a successor to. Under the guidance of the Party branch and the poor and lower-middle peasants, I looked at my own mistake honestly, eliminated the individualist elements in my ideal and decided to follow resolutely the road of combining with the poor and lower-middle peasants.

On the basis of the realistic conditions of the high and cold mountain areas, I decided together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to grope for a complete set of techniques for the management of rice paddy. After some hard work we finally found and formulated an advanced technique of rice paddy management in which seeds were sown early and seedlings were transplanted early. This made the paddy rice in high and cold mountain areas ripen early and thus early frosting was avoided.

In the course of realizing our ideals we must conduct ideological revolution incessantly. For instance, when our ideals begin to be realized, it is liable for ideas of personal fame and profit to emerge. When hard work is required to realize our ideals we may gradually fear hardship and develop a lazy working style. When we suffer setbacks in the course of realization of our ideals it is liable for our zeal to be dampened. When we score preliminary success we may become intoxicated. The only way to make our ideals remain a constant force that encourages us to advance forward is to analyze ourselves boldly in relation to these contradictions and develop self-revolution incessantly. During the past several thousand years, various ideologies of the exploiting classes influenced people's thinking through various channels and planted poisonous seeds in our way of thinking. With the right kind of soil and temperature such poisonous seeds will begin to

sprout. Consequently, as a revolutionist, we must use the telescope and microscope of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to eliminate such ideological poisonous seeds.

It often takes seven or eight years to cultivate a good breed of paddy rich in high and cold mountain areas; in the meantime analyses and comparisons must be made on some 4,000 different breeds of paddy rice. When an early frost suddenly comes experiments will have to be started all over again. When this happens we are liable to develop the idea of fearing hardship and the idea that it is debasing to handle rubbish and soil.

During such times I studied parts of the Party Constitution concerning the program and strove to understand further the Party's expectation of the youths with reference to the meaning of my own work. I realized from my studies that there were still three great differences in the socialist society. To minimize these differences in the socialist countryside, a large number of intellectual youths must go to the countryside to receive education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and build up the new countryside.

The bourgeoisie tries to lure and corrupt youths with money, enjoyment, position and fame, etc., so as to increase these differences and serve the restoration of capitalism. However, the ideal of our Party is to use socialism to defeat capitalism, eliminate the three great differences and realize communism. Consequently, the road of going up the mountains and down the countryside is a brilliant road and settling down in communes to make revolution is a glorious cause. When we think and compare in this manner, we shall be able to confirm our faith in taking root in the countryside and strengthen our resolve to realize our ideals.

Under the meticulous care of the Party and with the warm assistance of the poor and lower-middle peasants in the past 16 years, comrades of our scientific experiment group and I finally achieved preliminary success in our long-cherished wish after a long period of hard work. We cultivated a batch of good breeds of paddy rice for the high and cold areas of the Ch'angpai Mountains. In 1961 the popularization of "Wanpao No. 6" seeds increased the per-mow output of paddy rice by 18 percent. In 1963 the popularization of "Wanpao No. 11" seeds again increased the output by another 28 percent. In the meantime, new breeds such as "Ch'angfeng," "Paifeng," "Shanfeng," etc., developed after 1964 had new resistance characteristics.

In the past few years we met new difficulties in connection with seed revolution in the mountain areas of Ch'angpai Mountains because the soil temperature there dropped for several consecutive years. But this year our scientific research group again developed a paddy rice seed that resists low temperature. The bright prospect of the new socialist countryside ceaselessly encourages us youths. I have made up my mind to continue to work hard and struggle to realize the higher ideal of making the output of paddy rice in high and cold mountain areas higher than that in the plains and higher than 1,000 chin.

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Kuang-ming Jih-pao Editor's Postscript

Comrade Liu Ch'ang-yin is a pace-setter among the intellectual youths who go up the mountain and down the countryside and his advanced deeds are relatively well-known among intellectual youths who go up the mountain and down the countryside but they may still be not so well-known among students who are still studying in school.

Liu Ch'ang-yin returned to the countryside from school to take part in agricultural productive manual labor in 1956. At that time he went through a violent ideological struggle with regard to the question of what was a revolutionary youth's correct thinking and the question of whether to remain in the city or to return to the countryside. Finally he resolutely returned to the countryside under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and grew up in the broad expanse of the countryside through tempering. In the past 16 years he perseveringly planted his roots in the countryside, made revolution, and scored outstanding achievements in the revolutionization of paddy rice seeds.

In this article Liu Ch'ang-yin talks about the course of the establishment of his revolutionary ideal and its realization in the countryside as well as his ideological harvest. This can be enlightening to the broad masses of youths in their choice of the way of life. We wish to recommend it to graduate students who are now in the course of receiving their assignments.

* * *

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Train New Cadres of the National Minorities in A Solid and Down-to-Earth Manner

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 26, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanning, October 23, 1972) The CCP Pama Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien Committee, in Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, by maintaining line education as the key link and training new cadres of the national minorities in a solid and down-to-earth manner, has enabled them to grow up strongly in the three great revolutionary struggles. At present, minority national cadres comprised 86 percent of the leading members at the hsien, commune, and production brigade levels in this hsien of which 81 percent are cadres newly trained after the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The Pama Yao Nationality Autonomous Hsien is the home of such nationalities as the Yao, the Chuang and the Han, but the minority nationalities account for 84 percent of the total population. Since the founding of the autonomous hsien in 1956, under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's nationalities policy, thousands of Yao and Chuang cadres have been trained in succession. These cadres, being familiar with local conditions, are better at forming ties with the masses. They are a backbone force for carrying out socialist revolution and construction in the mountain region of the national minorities.

After the establishment of the new hsien Party committee, the leading members of the hsien have conscientiously summed up the lesson of past experience in the training of minority national cadres, and further adopted measures for stepping up the work of training them. The principal leading members of the hsien, by regularly going deep into the basic level, have acquainted themselves with the condition of their growth and given them timely assistance and education. Since 1971, this hsien Party committee has in succession held 13 terms of study classes for minority national cadres from the production brigade level upward, with the attendance figure of those taking part in the study exceeding 2,000. In the study classes, the principal leading members of the hsien Party committee personally assumed the role of tutorial personnel, studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought together with the minority national cadres and developed mass criticism and repudiation together, which greatly raised the awareness of line struggle of everyone.

This hsien Party committee has adopted such teaching methods as collective training, and by having the leading members go deep into the basic level to teach by words and deeds, helped the new minority national cadres to improve their working ability. This spring, the hsien Party committee selected a group of new minority national cadres from the basic level and sent them separately deep into the more backward production brigades under the leadership of old cadres to weather the storm in the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles and faced the world. Through nearly half a year of practice, they have not only learned the fine thought of serving the people "wholly" and "completely," but also mastered the skills of serving the people.

At present, this group of new cadres have one after another gone to new work stations, and the reaction of the masses to them is very good.

T'an Chao-kang, the secretary of the Party committee of Tungshan commune is a newly promoted nationality cadre. When he first became the secretary of the Party committee, he was not so experienced in leadership work. Huang Hsi-chung, the secretary of the hsien Party committee patiently explained work method to him by word and action, and helped him raise his leadership level. Last year, the directive of the hsien Party committee called for the further implementation of the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" and mobilizing the masses while grasping well the production of grain to engage in well diversified economy at the same time. T'an Chao-kang was of the opinion that as the land of Tungshan commune was in small patches scattered all over the mountain with poor natural conditions, he hardly knew how to begin in developing diversified economy. At that time, Huang Hsi-chung purposely brought him deep into the basic level and let him look for an answer in practice.

The cadres and commune members of Lungweng production team of the Yuya production brigade of the commune, by giving play to the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, have developed diversified economy in a manner suited to local conditions, made use of the abundant wild fodder in the hills for developing pig raising, and used land before and behind the houses, in corners of fields and ravines for the extensive planting of t'ung trees. Pig raising increased to 3.6 head per capita and t'ung tree planting increased to 1.2 mow per capita. More pigs meant more fertilizer, and that in turn resulted in more grain. In 1970, the average per-mow yield of grain in this team topped the demands of the "Program." These facts not only enabled T'an Chao-kang to see that there were favorable conditions for developing diversified economy in the mountain region, but also made him understand that only by stepping among the masses could one be able to obtain the initiative in leading production.

He summed up and popularized in time the experience of Lungweng production team, and by the end of last year, the whole commune realized a pig per capita, a goat per capita and a mow of t'ung tree for each laborer. Grain production also reached the highest historical level with the average per-mow yield reaching 803 catties to top the demands of the "Program."

Because of the vigorous grasping of work for training and educating minority national cadres, revolution and production in the whole hsien have become better and better. In the past two years, the hsien has built more than 1,100 medium and small water conservation work, built more than 12,000 mow of land, and added more than 24,000 mow of watered fields. In 1971, grain production in the whole hsien increased by 12 percent over 1970, and this year, although serious calamities of drought and hailstorms were encountered, still a better harvest in grain production has been obtained.

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RURAL EDUCATION

Promote Energetically the Work of Universal Education in Rural Areas

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 26, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) In leading the work of rural universal education, the CCP Shahsien Hsien Committee, Fukien Province, by stepping up investigation and study in accordance with Chairman Mao's educational line and general and specific policies, has discovered and solved in time new problems appearing in universal education and enabled the attendance rate of school-age children in the whole hsien to be greatly improved and better consolidated.

Since last August, the CCP Shahsien Hsien Committee has organized 161 universal education investigation teams to investigate and analyze the situation of rural universal education in the whole hsien. Following that, it again called an educational work conference of the whole hsien and a meeting for the exchange of experience in educational revolution to clarify step by step and deal with some problems better.

At the beginning, some of the comrades were of the opinion that "mountain hamlets are small with only a dozen households or so, and schools are difficult to run and consolidate." Influenced by such thinking, 54 natural villages with about 20 households each in the hsien had no schools. The investigation teams of the hsien Party committee went deeply among the people for investigation and criticized this erroneous outlook with living facts.

Yenkang production team of Kaosha commune, with only nine households, formerly had no school. After studying the directive of Chairman Mao and the Party Central on revolution in education, the poor and lower-middle peasants by making do with whatever was available in the way of school premises, started a school on their own effort.

Nichüshan production brigade of Hsiamao commune situated on a 1,000-meter high mountain, by criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, has not only enabled all the school-age children to attend school, but also held political evening schools. Facts have taught everyone that "the poor and lower-middle peasants have enormous enthusiasm for running schools and great thirst for cultural knowledge. Not only are they able to run schools, but they can also run them well. The idea that 'schools are difficult to run and consolidate' in small mountain hamlets is a sign of not believing that the masses are the makers of history and culture."

With the raising of ideological understanding, the hsien Party committee and Party organizations of the communes and production brigades have all put educational revolution on their agenda of important business, and by believing in the masses, relying on the masses and mobilizing the masses to carry out rural universal education well, whipped up an unprecedented upsurge of enthusiasm for running schools among the leading members and the masses.

In order to better enforce the system of 5-year rural universal education, the hsien Party committee has in the direction of manpower, finance and resources paid attention to rural primary schools first, and trained in succession four groups of 281 teachers, of whom 95 percent have been assigned to primary schools. For the past year and more, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, as well as the teachers, students and staff in the whole hsien, by means of arduous struggle and self-reliance, have built 2,100 sets of desks and chairs, repaired more than 60 rooms in the school premises, and with civilian-run schools as the main body and with suitable assistance from the state, built a number of new schools to insure the rapid development of universal education.

In the midst of universal education, some of the localities have set demands that are too high and too urgent, and wanted to solve the problem of 5-year universal education and 7-year universal education simultaneously at the same time. The hsien Party committee directed everybody to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the relations between universalization and improvement, and with reference to typical examples found in investigations, carried out analysis which enabled everybody to realize that "5-year universal education was the urgent task of the moment. There must be a basis for improvement, and only by having 5-year universal education first could there be 7-year universal education. Just talking of the need without taking into consideration the possibilities would not be conducive to universal education or protecting the enthusiasm of the masses for running schools.

After understanding was unified, the hsien Party committee and the leading members of the communes and production teams carried out a concrete study on the development of rural middle schools. As for the 12 junior middle classes set up on the basis of universalization of 5-year primary education, they should be maintained and run well where the teaching force and economic condition permitted and without increasing the burden on the poor and lower-middle peasants. As for the three junior middle classes that have already been set up whose condition is still somewhat poor, they should be helped to create better conditions. As for those junior middle classes lacking in conditions and whose distribution is illogical, they should be reorganized or stop operation for the time being.

In the universalization of 5-year primary education, some of the localities have set demands that tended to be too high and too urgent. Some natural villages and production teams were only separated from one another by two or three li, but they all wanted to have 5-year primary schools. Consequently the distribution of full-course primary schools became over-dispersed, and that proved detrimental to improving the quality of teaching. To deal with that, the hsien Party committee demanded that natural villages and production teams must proceed from actual conditions in operating new schools. The hsien should actively help those with good condition and logical distribution to run full-course primary schools. As for the others, they should run junior primary, village schools, mobile primary schools or various other forms of teaching-learning.

In the work of consolidating and improving universal education, the CCP Shahsien Hsien Committee, apart from relying on the communes, production teams and schools to do parent and social work and work on the individual children well, to prevent them from dropping out of school, has increased many forms of schooling to solve actual difficulties barring children from school, and looked upon improving teaching quality as an important problem in consolidating and enlarging the fruit of universal education to grasp. The secretary and the leading members of the hsien Party committee, when going deep into the basic level for work have all paid attention to visit the schools to listen to the teaching of the teachers, to inspect the work of the students and to discover and solve problems in time.

For the sake of eliminating the interference with the revolution in education by the revisionist educational line which is "Left" in form but Right in essence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the hsien Party committee has called in succession many conferences of educational cadres and responsible school members of the 13 communes (chen) in the whole hsien, and in conjunction with the reality of the revolution in education, drawn lines of distinction between the two lines in education, summed up and popularized the typical experience of the Chik'ou and Tungfeng primary schools in consolidating the school attendance rate and improving teaching quality, carried out training on the more than 1,100 teachers by rotation, implemented the policy of the Party for intellectuals, correctly dealt with the two different aspects of contradiction, made suitable arrangements for the work of the teachers and publicized a number of activists from the revolution in education.

Because the hsien Party committee, on the basis of grasping universal education, has attached importance to improving teaching quality, many leading members of communes, production brigades and schools have also gone deep into the school to participate and leading teaching. The broad masses of teachers are paying attention to enable the students to develop morally, intellectually, and physically, and under the premise of placing proletarian politics in command, teaching of fundamental knowledge and training of basic ability are strengthened, and lesson preparing, lecturing, exercise correcting and tutoring outside children the school are conscientiously and responsibly carried out. The educational policy of the Party is further implemented in many schools, and improvement in teaching quality has played the role of promoting the consolidation of 5-year primary education.

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LIVESTOCK BREEDING

Maintain the Production Policy That Takes Animal Husbandry As the Foundation in Pastoral Region

by

The Investigation Team of the CCP Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 27, 1972)

The main task confronting the new CCP Hsianghuang Banner Committee in Inner Mongolia after its establishment is this: To implement, under the guidance of the basic line of the Party and the general line for socialist construction, the production policy of "Take animal husbandry as the foundation and link up agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry in a manner suitable to local conditions for all-round development" in the countryside, drawn up by the Party committee of the autonomous region on the basis of the actual local conditions, and strive to realize fine quality and high yield on the foundation of the steady development in the livestock industry.

In the course of implementing production and construction policies for the pastoral region, leading members of the committee have consistently come across various ideological obstacles. One kind of idea confused animal husbandry with a single pastoral economy, and felt that taking animal husbandry as the foundation would lead to taking the old road of single pastoral economy. Another kind of idea confused grasping the law of livestock production in the pastoral region with the particular situation of the pastoral region, and felt that large scale reclamation and planting should be carried out in the pastoral region to strive for self-sufficiency in grain, otherwise it would be an acceptance of the black merchandise based on the theory that the pastoral region is something special. Also, the mentality of backward pastoral economy of "relying on nature to provide for the livestock" had still not been eradicated from the minds of the people.

Regarding the vacillations in implementing production policies for the pastoral region by leading cadres of the banner, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen sharply criticized, "All of a sudden grasping only the number of livestock, and all of a sudden carrying out land reclamation and planting of grain in a big way. What actually is the orientation of production in the pastoral region?"

The views of the broad masses of pastoral people attracted the attention of the banner Party committee. Bringing this problem with them, the leading members visited eight communes and more than 20 production brigades, investigated the history and condition of livestock production, and analyzed the reasons leading to the production of ideological resistance. For the sake of unifying thinking and ascertaining the orientation, the banner Party committee mobilized the people, linked them up from top to bottom, and with reference to actual class struggle and line struggle in the pastoral region,

carried out an in-depth criticism and repudiation of the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in interfering with and sabotaging Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, seriously summed up the lessons of positive and negative experience in implementing lines and policies, and further drew lines of distinction between the two lines and two policies, as well as between socialist and capitalist pasturage.

Draw Lines of Distinction Between the Particularities of Pasturage and the Theory That the Pastoral Region Is Something Special

Does implementing the policy of taking animal husbandry as the foundation imply perpetrating the theory that the pastoral regionis something special? The banner Party committee together with cadres at various levels have made an analysis of this problem in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings on the particularity of contradiction and universality of contradiction. Livestock industry in the pastoral region has its own contradictory particularity which is not only different from other industries, and is also from pasturage in the agricultural region. Only by grasping the law governing the particularity of livestock production in pastoral region could livestock production in the pastoral region be guaranteed.

To confirm the particularity of livestock production in the pastoral region definitely does not amount to subscribing to the theory that the pastoral region is something special. Swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in promoting the theory that the pastoral region is something special, was in essence trying to negate the universality of contradiction, and thought that the law of class, class contradiction and class struggle that always existed in the historical period of socialism was not applicable to the pastoral region. Talking of particularity separated from the basic line of the Party and the general line of socialist construction could lead to taking the wrong road of capitalism.

They used as an illustration the Paiyint'ala commune of Hanwula production brigade to dissect conscientiously the reactionary essence of the theory that the pastoral region is something special. This production brigade, affected by the theory that the pastoral region is something special failed to grasp class struggle and was unable to distinguish clearly between the class camps. Evil elements usurped leadership power, the spontaneous force of capitalism became rampant, and livestock production fell year after year.

After the "one-strike, three-opposing" movement, by implementing the class policy of the Party and maintaining the policy of animal husbandry as the foundation, there was an annual increase in livestock production for the past two years and a new physiognomy appeared.

After the theory that the pastoral region was something special was criticized, some of the people again negated the particularity of livestock production in the pastoral region, and for a time there again appeared the

excessive reclamation and abuse of pasture land, the indiscriminate slaughter of livestock, and the evil wind of unrestricted selling in the pastoral region. Where this evil wind struck the spontaneous force of capitalism would rear its head. Livestock in individual production brigades fell by two-thirds and public reserves were all distributed. Quite evidently, by resorting to these tactics, the class enemies were trying to dissolve the socialist economic foundation and topple the dictatorship of the proletariat.

By means of repeated discussions and criticism, they clearly realized that: They must carry out in-depth education in ideology and political line in conjunction with actual conditions in the pastoral region, before they could completely get rid of the influence of the theory that the pastoral region is something special, correct the tendency of neglecting the particularity of livestock production in the pastoral region, consolidate the socialist camp in the pastoral region and steadily develop socialist livestock production.

Draw Lines of Distinction Between Taking Animal Husbandry and Livestock Breeding As the Foundation and the Single Economy

In the past, some of the localities in the pastoral region, affected in the past by the influence of the theory that the pastoral region is something special, wrongly carried out the policy of a single economy of pasturage. After the criticism and repudiation of this erroneous policy, some of the people again one-sidedly thought that in order to learn from Tachai the pastoral region must top the demands of the "Program" in grain. Some pastoral teams carried out reclamation on a grand scale which weakened the main economy of the pastoral region and damaged the pasture land. Livestock industry suffered and grain harvests were very low.

The unreliability of a single economy of livestock breeding was not something everyone could understand. For a time, the cadres of the Heihat'u production brigade did not attach importance to basic construction in the pastoral region and did not pay attention to the development of agriculture and forestry in a manner suited to local conditions for the service of animal husbandry, but concentrated "only on" grasping livestock production. In 1970, although livestock increased by 14.5 percent, there was still no guarantee for grass supply, little installation for protection against the cold, the foaling condition of the livestock was poor and when there was a snow storm, the number of livestock would fall again.

In order to completely correct these two erroneous tendencies of slighting taking animal husbandry as the foundation and grasping only the single economy of livestock breeding, they visited various communes and production brigades, held more than 100 symposiums, and together with the broad masses of people and cadres, opened up their minds, discussed things seriously, and drew lines of distinction between taking animal husbandry as the foundation and carrying on the single economy of livestock breeding.

Everybody realized that: Advocating a single economy of pasturage would always restrict the broad masses of pastoral people within the circle of pastoral living of "relying on nature to provide for the livestock" which would not be conducive to the development of socialist livestock industry. Some of the herdsmen said, "For the past ten years we have fled from the pasture land nine times (because of calamities, they were forced to go far away to borrow ranges from others for grazing) and both the people and the livestock suffered. Once a calamity is encountered, the trend of capitalism would rear its head. That is the evil of a single economy of livestock breeding."

They also made an analysis from the stand of line on the tendency of slighting animal husbandry as the foundation. The opposition to taking animal husbandry in the pastoral region as the foundation, and non-participation in construction even to the extent of destroying the necessary pasture land is essentially a road leading to the destruction of socialist livestock industry detrimental to overall socialist construction.

In conjunction with the lessons and experience from practice, they studied over again Chairman Mao's teaching on the development of livestock production and further realized that "Taking the policy of animal husbandry as the foundation in the pastoral region, and linking up agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry in a manner suitable to local conditions for all-round development, is wholly consistent with the interests of socialist construction and to the interests of the pastoral people."

There are 40 production brigades in the whole banner, and they have all maintained taking animal husbandry as the foundation, actively planted trees, grass and fodder, and grasped basic construction of pasture land and corrals in a big way. In 1970, although a more serious calamity was encountered, a good harvest with a 2.6 percent net gain in livestock was still scored.

The K'untulun production brigade, by maintaining animal husbandry as the foundation and linking up agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry, has yearly carried out afforestation and grown grass between trees, planted more than 460 mow of fodder in a manner suited to local conditions to supplement the shortage of natural pastures, and initially succeeded in achieving self-sufficiency in grass feed and fodder feed. Last year, under the condition of two successive years of calamities, the net gain of livestock was 9 percent, and this year, the gain in young livestock also showed an increase of 41 percent over last year. The banner Party committee, by seriously summing up and popularizing this typical experience, has further placed correctly the positions between animal husbandry, forestry and agriculture, and given an impetus to the development of the "In animal husbandry, learn from Tachai" mass movement.

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Because of maintaining the policy of taking animal husbandry as the foundation and linking up agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry in a manner suited to local conditions for all-round development, the CCP Hsianghung Banner Committee has conscientiously solved some concrete problems in livestock production, fully mobilized the socialist activism of pastoral people of various nationalities and brought about a new development in livestock industry and pastoral region construction.

Apart from natural pastures, the area planted to fine pasture grass has increased from 200 mow in last year to 20,000 mow. A fodder base of about 10,000 mow has been established, and afforestation has been carried out on 16,700 mow. In the past two years, more than 3,400 animal pens have been constructed, and each herd of livestock has its own pen. The communes and production teams in the whole banner have also set up a livestock disease prevention network. On the basis of the two consecutive years of steady development in the livestock industry, in the first half of this year, a battle was won over such natural calamities as serious storms, snow, drought and cold, and there is a net gain of 12.6 percent in livestock over the corresponding period last year. Improved stock also showed an increase of 1.5 times over that before the great cultural revolution.

Last year, the amount of fine wool supplied to the state was equivalent to some four times that of 1963, and the supply of plow animal and draft animal in support of agriculture doubled that of 1963. Collective economy is daily being consolidated and the livelihood of the pastoral people is constantly improving.

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MOBILE MEDICAL TEAMS

Medical Team in Northwest China Mountain Region

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Oct. 30, 1972)

a medical team organized by the peking municipality and the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army has toured more than one thousand production teams in northwest china's liupan mountain region in the past half year. it gave the locality medical help and trained local medical personnel. the people of hui and han nationality praise it highly.

sending organized medical teams to the border regions and other remote areas is done by china's medical workers to implement chairman mao's teaching "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." many medical and health workers have volunteered to settle down in mountain regions and countryside. more local medical personnel have been trained. as a result, significant advances have been made in improving medical and health work in remote and out-of-the-way areas.

the liupan mountain region in the southern part of the ningsia hui autonomous region has five counties with a population of 900,000, 43 per cent of whom are of hui nationality. the chinese workers' and peasants' red army led by chairman mao passed through there in 1935 during the long march. the area is about 2,000 metres above sea level. the mountains are linked, cut by gullies and ravines. people live far apart. the medical workers of the team divided themselves into small groups to tour the scattered communes and production teams. carrying their gear on their backs, they sometimes went to county or commune hospitals to help with their work, but on most occasions they saw patients in their homes and even performed operations right there. the group in lungteh county did two-thirds of their 346 operations on ingrowing eyelashes and cataract cases in patients' homes. the group has 15 members, 11 being women. they toured more than 260 production teams of the seven people's communes of the mountainous county.

the group in hsichi county came to a commune last february. at the end of a weary day, it heard that an old peasant was very ill. forgetting the day's fatigue, the medical workers immediately set out, trudging 12 miles in snow over three mountains. examination showed the patient was suffering from acute gastrospasm. after two hours of treatment, the patient took a turn for the better. the medical workers sat the night through, nursing the patient.

the medical team always tried to overcome every difficulty to cure difficult cases. one night, a boy came with a

severed finger, cut off in an accident. as the group was in the countryside, it did not have the special surgical apparatus for rejoining the finger. the medical workers immediately rushed the patient to the county hospital to perform the operation. a follow-up treatment restored the function of the finger.

the medical team takes training of medical personnel as an important task. through training classes or individual guidance, it has trained hundreds of "barefoot-doctors" who can treat common diseases. it also helped some of the local medical workers raise their skill.

PETRO-CHEMICAL WORKS

Taching Oil-Field Petro-Chemical Works Increases Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

the general petro-chemical works of taching oil-field has doubled its oil refining capacity after technical transformation, at a cost only 13 per cent of the original investment.

the works was set up in 1966. during the great proletarian cultural revolution it has raised labour productivity, reduced costs and built a number of big and medium-sized chemical installations producing synthetic ammonia, ammonium nitrate and acrylonitrile.

these facts are reported in a recent "red flag" article written by the party committee of the works. in summing up the experience, the article points out: "an important way to develop production in socialist enterprises is to rely on the masses, make better use of the potential and raise labour productivity."

the works reached the designed level as soon as it began operation. the party committee arranged a discussion on how to do still better. the vacuum distillation workshop transformed its installation and increased production. this encouraged the masses. the installation was designed and made in china. compared with similar installations, it needs only two thirds as much steel and investment and requires only half the area but its capacity was 50 per cent bigger. at the beginning, some persons considered that this advanced installation could hardly be improved. the workers, cadres and technicians of the workshop studied chairman mao's works on philosophy and combined their revolutionary enthusiasm with scientific attitude. they analysed the data of the installation since its operation and studied the advanced experience of other factories. they changed part of the installation, raised

the pressure and improved the operational method. refining capacity rose 70 per cent.

an analysis of this convinced people that the potential of even advanced equipment could be tapped if people summed up experience well and dared to make innovations on equipment and technological processes. the masses were encouraged to transform the equipment for dewaxing, re-distillation and platinum rearrangement, and they raised the capacity almost 100 per cent. people made further investigations and found there was room for improvement not only in equipment and technology but also in the quality and variety of products. when the workers of the dewaxing workshop learned that the country needed a particular petroleum product, they overcame numerous difficulties in repeated experiments and were able to turn out the oil by fairly simple technological processes. thanks to the mass efforts, the plant now produces one-third more petro-chemical products than it did in 1966. its products range from ordinary fuel oils to special oils as well as chemicals and chemical fertilizer.

the article writes: "nothing in the world is immutable. the advanced nature of a thing is temporary and relative whereas development is absolute. this is also true with new technology and new equipment. a piece of equipment which was advanced in the past becomes partially irrational when production advances and demands rise, and thus the equipment ceases to be advanced. for a piece of advanced equipment to remain advanced it must be constantly improved."

the works have paid attention to making multi-purpose use of materials, turning many kinds of industrial waste which are detrimental to men and plants into useful chemicals. following the success in recycling industrial waste for making synthetic ammonia, ammonium nitrate and other chemicals, the works carried out scientific experiments and succeeded in turning out in 1970 quality acrylic fibre from tail gas. members of workers' families have built a small chemical plant that turns out phosphate fertilizer and wax from waste gas and residue.

as socialist construction develops rapidly, many new enterprises need to be set up. but within a given period of time, only a limited amount of equipment and fund are available. facts have shown that tapping the potential and lowering costs are an important measure for resolving this contradiction and a correct path for developing socialist production. it is more practical and effective than adding investment, equipment and manpower, especially in old enterprises.

while relying whole heartedly on the working class and stressing the backbone-role of veteran workers, the works pays attention to bringing into full play all positive factors.

worker-cadre-technician technical innovations groups have been formed. they draw together people with experience in many fields.

a revolutionary spirit and strict scientific approach are combined in conducting technical innovations. workers of the coking workshop improved the bit for clearing coke and simplified work processes. they improved the re-distillation tower after more than 50 experiments and doubled its capacity by just adding four valves and 20 metres of pipes.

the principle of industry and frugality is observed and local methods are used to achieve high speed and good quality. the workers used 40 old valves and 800 metres of discarded pipes to improve the de-waxing units. they also shortened the wax filtering period from three hours to 80 minutes.

workers are encouraged to study technique and master many skills while specializing in one. they can now not only use the equipment but also overhaul and improve it. this gives fuller scope to the workers' initiative and shortens the period for overhauls.

GINSENG PRODUCTION

Northeast China Hsien Increases Ginseng Production

(NCNA-English Changchun, Oct. 30, 1972)

at least twice as much ginseng is being produced in fusung county in northeast china's kirin province compared with the early post-liberation period.

located in the changpai mountains, the county is a major ginseng producer in china. it makes a dozen kinds of medical preparations from ginseng which have a brisk market at home and abroad.

the county, which has been growing ginseng for 300 years, is known as a "land of ginseng". it now has state ginseng farms and some communes are also growing this herb.

soon after its liberation in 1946 the county set up the first state ginseng farm which is now the county's biggest. it has a cultivated acreage of 200,000 square metres and provides 75,000 kilogrammes of fresh ginseng for the state every year.

the staff members have carefully studied the natural conditions for growing ginseng including climate, soil, moisture and sunshine to help the communes improve the growing methods.

members of a commune reclaimed wasteland to set up a 4,000 square metre ginseng farm in 1959. output has increased and quality improved. the farm has one million yuan in public accumulation funds apart from tractors and trucks.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

China's Chemical Fertilizer Industry Grows

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

china overfulfilled its chemical fertilizer production plan for the first nine months of the year. output was 33 per cent above the corresponding period of last year. quality remained stable. consumption of raw material, fuel and electricity dropped.

at the same time a hundred small fertilizer plants and a number of big and medium-sized ones were completed, which began to produce nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers.

the ministry of fuel and chemical industries and the party committees at various levels conscientiously carried out the principle of "walking on two legs", by which industries are built by both the central government and the localities, big, medium and small enterprises go up at the same time, and modern and local methods are combined. while output of big and medium enterprises rose, many technical innovations were made in small nitrogen fertilizer plants. these small plants, a development during the great leap forward in 1958, have become an important force in supporting agriculture. their output last year accounted for 43 per cent of the national total.

to make fuller use of local resources, work teams were formed to help these plants manufacture equipment and work out technological processes. one-seventh of the small nitrogen fertilizer plants have been transformed technically. coal dust and low quality coal are used instead of lump coal and coke to turn out synthetic ammonia. a number of new small nitrogen fertilizer plants are now under construction, including one on the tibetan plateau.

the leadership of many big and medium plants has made efforts to strengthen management and achieve higher output, better quality and lower consumption of material this year. a chemical plant in chekiang province that has been a national pace-setter is maintaining 95 per cent of its equipment in good working order and keeps

on lowering consumption of material and cost of production. the lanchow chemical fertilizer plant had fulfilled 78.8 per cent of its 1972 state plan for synthetic ammonia by the end of september.

party committees also paid attention to production of phosphate fertilizer. many phosphate fertilizer plants have opened mines to turn out sulphuric acid, a material for calcium super-phosphate. some plants use low quality coal to turn out calcium magnesium phosphate. powdered phosphorus ore is widely used for increasing the yields of rice, wheat, and leguminous and green manure crops. output of this fertilizer in the first nine months exceeded the total for last year.

a number of big fertilizer plants in shantung, honan, hunan, yunnan and peking have gone into production.

RIVER CONTROL

Dyke Builders Along Yellow River

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Oct. 30, 1972)

the yellow river, a scourge to the chinese people for thousands of years, is being brought under control. the dykes are no longer breached two out of three years as before liberation.

some 300,000-400,000 peasants in honan and shantung provinces in the lower reaches of the river have turned out each winter and spring to strengthen the dykes after liberation in response to chairman mao's call "work on the yellow river must be done well". some 380 million cubic metres of earth have been used to heighten and strengthen the dykes.

the yellow river, china's second largest, is 4,845 kilometres long. cutting across the loess highlands in its upper and middle reaches, the river carries large amounts of silt that are deposited on its lower course. these thick layers make the river bed higher than the surrounding land on the north china plain.

the yellow river remained unharnessed under the dark rule of the reactionary ruling classes. more than 1,500 dyke breaches were recorded in the over 2,000 years before liberation and the river changed its lower course 26 times, according to historical data.

on a recent trip along the yellow river in honan and shantung, we saw the broad and smooth-surfaced dykes. most were five to six metres high, some sections being

as high as ten metres. this "river above the land" winds more than 700 kilometres across the north china plain, hemmed in entirely by dykes of earth.

model dyke-builder kuo hsu-ling told us: "these dykes have been built with earth carried by tens of millions of peasants with shoulder poles and baskets." he was head of an earth work team when people of the liberated areas, led by the communist party, restored the dykes during the liberation war. beginning 1946, he worked more than a dozen winters through springs. one year, to race against the high water season, he climbed more than 20 metres up the dyke over 160 times a day, each time carrying a load of 130 kilograms of earth.

thousands upon thousands of teams of earth movers and rammers launched emulation campaigns. one dyke builder in shantung set a record of transporting 25 cubic metres of earth by wheel-barrow a day. a peasant in honan chalked up another record of carting 48 cubic metres a day. working hard for more than 20 years, the dyke builders have made the yellow river dykes massive barriers against floods.

more than 5,000 projects were built along the river to control swift current that threatened the dykes. stonework used for the projects amounts to 9.4 million cubic metres.

we saw the famous aishan project in shantung province, which was built by an engineering corps. a member is su shu-li who is noted for his skill in laying stones. living by the river, he knows what floods mean. he started working on the project in 1947, determined to do his best to control the river. usually a man could lay one cubic metre stone in a day. but su shu-li did seven. leader of another corps chang kuang-tai who attended a national meeting of outstanding workers designed many instruments to test the dyke in order to ensure better quality.

the people in the lower reaches have in recent years made new strides in reinforcing the dykes. in wuchih county, honan province, workers used diesel drills to test for hidden fissures in the dykes. in huayuankou of honan province and licheng of shantung province, the yellow river water was conducted behind the dykes to deposit silt on the low-lying area near the base for reinforcement. now this has been done to 320 kilometres of dykes in the lower reaches and the base was heightened about one metre on the average.

day and night the maintenance workers inspect the dykes. sixtythree-year-old lo ming-shan of the sochi commune in shantung province has more than 20 years' experience. close to a ferry, the section under his care is subject to surface damage by the busy traffic. so he takes pains to carry up earth from the foot of the dyke to

mend the damaged surface. he went round the nearby villages to collect a kind of grass and planted it on the dyke to protect it against erosion by runoff and waves. the dyke facing is now covered with this plant and rushes. the willows he planted are thriving.

communes and brigades along the dykes see the maintenance work as a bounden duty. many in shantung set up special bodies to maintain and tend the dykes and worked out regulation for the public to observe to protect the dyke. the masses of their own accord take good care of the dykes as well as the trees, electric poles, material for dyke repairs and irrigation installations.

thanks to such meticulous care, the dykes are now covered with verdure except for the seven-metre-wide road on the top. in general, the facing is planted with willows to reduce the impact of wind and waves and the back with timber trees and commercially important trees to strengthen the dykes. a total of 19.2 million trees line the dykes.

the seasonal autumn flood tide was not yet over when we visited the dykes. materials for emergency repairs were neatly piled up and flood-fighting militia companies and emergency repairs teams were on the alert. such forces proved their worth in the battle against the 1958 flood, the biggest in a century. that year, unusual water crests occurred along the river sections in honan and shantung provinces. the water reached close to the top of the dykes along the narrower channels. over two million flood-fighters deployed all along the dykes saved them from breaching by coordinated efforts.

a water crest smaller than the 1958 one occurred in 1933 under reactionary kuomintang rule. nevertheless, more than 50 breachings took place along a 200-odd kilometre section in honan province. as a result, 67 counties in hopei, shantung and honan provinces were inundated.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

austrian minister of commerce and industry josef staribacher and his wife and the austrian government delegation he is leading flew in here this morning for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo. the delegation will also sign a governmental trade and payments agreement with its chinese counterpart.

greeting the delegation at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo and his wife yang yang, and leading members of departments concerned, including hu shu-tu, wang wen-lin, chang hsing-chiao, wang jo-shui and kang chih-wei.

dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other officials, of the austrian embassy in peking, were present.

sun so-chang, deputy departmental director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and emil raikich, commercial counsellor of the austrian embassy here, went specially to shanghai to meet the delegation and accompanied it to peking.

when the distinguished austrian guests stopped over at shanghai, they were warmly welcomed and seen off by chen ah-ta, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

while in shanghai, the guests viewed the shanghai industrial exhibition and a people's commune and went sightseeing. they were honoured at a banquet given by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Fetes Austrian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of josef staribacher, austrian minister of commerce and industry, and his wife, and the austrian government delegation he is leading.

among the guests were dietrich bukowski, charge d'affaires a.i., and officials, of the austrian embassy here, and the visiting austrian journalists' delegation led by ilse leitenberger, deputy editor-in-chief of "die presse".

minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister staribacher spoke at the banquet. both expressed the wish that the friendship between the people of china and austria and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries would grow daily.

in his speech, minister pai hsiang-kuo said: our two countries have maintained good relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations. exchanges have been increasing over the past year or more. this has made positive contributions to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship and developing the bilateral relations between our two countries.

the chinese minister added: in strict observance of the five principles of peaceful coexistence between countries having different social systems, china has all along respected austria's policy of neutrality and always supported her struggle to safeguard independence and sovereignty. he expressed the belief that minister staribacher's visit to china will certainly help promote the friendly relations between china and austria as well as their economic and trade relations.

in his speech, minister josef staribacher said: there exist normal, friendly relations between austria and china. the austrian government attaches great importance to improving the relations between the two countries. our two countries have had intercourse not only in economy and trade but also in medicine, news, television and broadcasting, which contributed to promoting the relations between them. the austrian minister expressed his conviction that his delegation's visit to china will achieve satisfactory and successful results.

among those attending the banquet were chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency teng kang, and leading members of departments concerned hu shu-tu, wang wen-lin, sun so-chang, lin chi-hsin, yang yang, chang hsing-chiao, wang jo-shui and kang chih-wei.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Minister Chi Peng-fei Holds Talks with Secretary of State Douglas-Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

foreign minister chi peng-fei held talks this afternoon with alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

taking part in the talks on the british side were: denis greenhill, permanent under-secretary of state in the foreign office; k.m. wilford, assistant under-secretary of state in the foreign office; a.a. acland, private secretary to foreign secretary douglas-home; j.h.g. leahy, head of the news department of the foreign office; m.m.l. hudson, political secretary to the foreign secretary; r.b.r. hervey, assistant head of the far eastern department of the foreign office; and p.h. grattan, assistant private secretary to the foreign secretary.

j.m. addis, british ambassador to china; and m.h. morgan, counsellor, and r.c. samuel, first secretary, of the british embassy in peking, also took part.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister; wang tung, director, and wang pen-tso, deputy director, of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry; chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry; chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry; and leading members of departments concerned and staff chang yi-chun, yu chih-chung, tang wen-sheng and chao ching-tien.

Minister Chi Peng-fei Continues Talks with Secretary of State Alec Douglas-Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei continued talks this morning with alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

General Manager of Reuters and His Party Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 29, 1972)

gerald
long, general manager of reuters, and his party wound up their visit to china and left here for home today.

while in china, the guests visited peking, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow. during their stay in peking, they met and talked with peking journalistic circles and other circles.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth Give Banquet for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's 50th Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

to celebrate the 50th birthday of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth gave a grand banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk and special envoy of the interior part of cambodia ieng sary attended the banquet.

also attending were chinese comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien, hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo, wang hung-wen, chi peng-fei, keng piao, wu teh, teng ying-chao, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, chao lan-hsiang and huang chieh.

among the guests were also nguyen tien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, nguyen thuong, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to cambodia, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, and his wife, and laotian friends in peking.

on the rostrum in the banquet hall hung the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china. the banquet began with the band playing the national anthems of china and the kingdom of cambodia. a warm atmosphere of cordiality and friendship permeated the banquet where

chinese and cambodian comrades-in-arms gathered together joyously celebrating samdech norodom sihanouk's 50th birthday. toasts were proposed time and again to the health and longevity of samdech sihanouk, to still greater victories by the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the constant consolidation and strengthening of the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and cambodia.

samdech penn nouth spoke first at the banquet. in the name of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the cambodian people, he presented to his royal highness samdech norodom sihanouk the wishes for his health, longevity, happiness and victory in his high and eminently patriotic mission of leading the cambodian people's struggle for the liberation of the fatherland.

the prime minister stressed: "under the glorious banner of the n.u.f.c. and the leadership of the r.g.n.u.c., our people and their armed forces are determined to continue the struggle without compromise and without retreat,

-- to drive out of cambodia all the american, saigon and bangkok aggressors;

-- to overthrow and destroy the clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh,

-- to establish an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia in the integrity of its territory in conformity with your historic five-point declaration of march 23, 1970 and the political programme of the n.u.f.c."

the prime minister reiterated: "we categorically reject the u.s. schemes to obtain a 'cease-fire in cambodia'. we vow to liberate our beloved fatherland completely exclamation"

premier chou en-lai proposed a toast at the banquet. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people and in his own name, he extended the most cordial and warmest congratulations to samdech sihanouk.

premier chou en-lai paid high tribute to samdech sihanouk for his outstanding contributions to the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the three indochinese peoples' cause of unity against u.s. aggression.

premier chou en-lai warmly praised the patriotic cambodian armymen and people for the brilliant victories of strategic significance they have won in various battlefields since the beginning of this year. he declared: "following our great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, give all-out support and assistance to the cambodian people's just cause. we are convinced that victory surely belongs to the heroic cambodian people."

samdech sihanouk delivered a speech. after reviewing the cambodian people's fighting course of opposing foreign aggressors, he said: "in the name of the khmer people, the national united front, the royal government of national union and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia, i once again declare very solemnly and categorically that an eventual vietnamese-u.s. peace agreement should never extend its authority to cambodia. cambodia will never accept a compromise with the united states of america, the imperialist and neo-colonialist aggressor, and will never carry out an international agreement resulting from negotiations in which it did not participate."

he strongly denounced the dishonourable political and diplomatic manoeuvres of big countries to prevent the national united front, the royal government of national union and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and himself from winning final victory in the already resolutely waged struggle against u.s. imperialism and its phnom penh lackeys and for the liberation of the fatherland.

samdech sihanouk stressed that the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia "will surely wipe out the lon nol clique and its u.s. patrons entrenched in phnom penh today and will re-establish in our capital independence and neutrality which have always characterized my policy."

among the guests at the banquet were:

hu yu-chih and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of departments under the central committee of the communist party of china and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li chiang, chen mu-hua, chang tsai-chien, hsiao ching-kuang, tien wei-hsin, chang chih-ming, yu sang, kuo lu, wang hai-jung, yang chi, kuang jen-nung, yu pu-hsueh, liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, chu mu-chih, liu chien-kung, lu ying, wu kuo-ying, chao pu-chu, lu wei-chao, peng hua and han hsu; chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling; as well as representatives of the changyang china-cambodia friendship people's commune.

also attending were ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak and his wife, chau seng, dr. ngo hou, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and his wife, huot sambath, chea san, keat chhon and his wife, and thioonn prasith; vice-minister van piny and his wife; and princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; prince norodom yuvaneath and his wife; princess norodom roeungsy; madame kou roun; director of the office of the head of state prince sisowath methavi; and diplomatic envoys of cambodia to other countries and their wives now in peking.

after the banquet, samdech and madame sihanouk and samdech and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests, together with chinese leaders chou en-lai, chiang ching, yeh chien-ying, li hsien-nien and others, attended a soiree and saw the theatrical performance given by the central philharmonic society, the tungfang song and dance ensemble and the radio art troupe. the song and dance item entitled "good health and longevity to samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" composed by chinese literary and art workers for the 50th birthday of samdech norodom sihanouk and the songs composed by samdech norodom sihanouk in praise of the friendship between the cambodian people and the people of viet nam, laos, korea and china were warmly applauded by the audience.

at the end of the performance, the distinguished cambodian guests and the chinese leaders went on stage and warmly shook hands with the actors and actresses to congratulate them on their success. samdech norodom sihanouk presented a basket of flowers to them.

attending the banquet and the soiree were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Semdech Penn Nouth's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, at the banquet he gave here this evening in celebration of the 50th birthday of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia:

your royal highness,

we are gathered this evening in joy, in an atmosphere rendered more exultant by the new and brilliant victories of the cambodian people and with sentiments of deferential and affectionate regard for you, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of your birthday.

on behalf of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k., the r.g.n.u.c. and all the compatriots and in my own name and that of my wife, allow me to present to you our fervent wishes for your health, longevity, happiness and victory in your high and eminently patriotic mission of leading the cambodian people's struggle for the liberation of the fatherland in your capacity of the head of state and the chairman of the national united front of cambodia.

allow us also to take this opportunity to express, through your high medium, our affectionate memory, our profound respect and our warm admiration.to her majesty the queen, your beloved mother, for her very pure patriotism and her indomitable courage in the face of the misfortunes of kampuchea and her own misfortunes.

allow me also to express our deep gratitude to his excellency respected premier chou en-lai, who has kindly enhanced the lustre of this banquet by his high presence, thus proving once again his friendship for cambodia and the person of the head of state.

your royal highness, you are a man with a single passion: kampuchea. you have the noblest ideas and ambitions for our beloved fatherland. your whole life is but a manifestation of this passion and the application of these ideas and ambitions for kampuchea to live as a nation and a state in genuine independence, dignity, grandeur and the integrity of its national territory.

your royal highness, you were like our many compatriots present here and our many brothers directing the struggle on the national soil, born in an unfortunate epoch among many others which our fatherland experienced in the course of its long and glorious history: our kampuchea groaned for more than sixty years under colonialist bondage. you ascended the millenary throne of kampuchea at a moment even more painful: thailand had annexed by force our battambang province and other areas of the north, and very soon to the oppressive french domination was superimposed japanese occupation.

however, your royal highness, it was in the course of your reign that our fatherland recovered, for the first time since many; many years, its independence and sovereignty.

with the entire cambodian people, of whom you are the natural and legitimate head, you mobilized all the living forces of the nation and all the resources of the kingdom in the political, diplomatic and military fields, and on november 9, 1953 you wrested from france for good the complete independence of kampuchea. the royal crusade for independence was a truly national enterprise with a truly national aim.

then you wished to be closer to the people. with the people, amidst the people. in order to serve better, to help the people better to attain democratic conquests. you did not hesitate, your royal highness, to renounce the prestigious throne and its multiple splendours on march 2, 1955. this was already a contribution to the struggle for the people's liberation in cambodia.

then came the sangkum reastr niyum. like all human creations, it was not without imperfections. but after all, a sincere and objective balance-sheet of its "era"

would be far from negative. kampuchea was known in the whole world, for 16 consecutive years, as an "oasis of peace" while war was raging and daily growing in intensity in the neighbouring countries. there were thousands of schools, colleges and faculties, with about 1,200,000 pupils and students. there were hundreds of health centres and hospitals and several thousands of small and medium enterprises and large factories. there were thousands of kilometres of new roads and tracks, which crisscrossed the country, reached the remotest areas and facilitated the circulation of men and goods. there were many other things. these achievements in the field of national construction under your high aegis are undeniable facts.

but, your royal highness, already at that stage you did something still more important than the material achievements, which are today mostly destroyed by the criminal fury of the foreign aggressors -- the u.s. imperialists and their valets of saigon and bangkok -- and by that of the clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh. something more important in comparison to the terrible events which hit our dear fatherland since march 18, 1970 when, by a fascist and criminal coup d"etat, these traitors sold kampuchea to the u.s. imperialists and their valets of saigon and bangkok.

you made sincere and constant efforts for national union and national unity in your interior policy. you gave a distinctly anti-imperialist orientation to your external policy. you based the latter on uncompromising independence, neutrality, non-alignment, active solidarity with the peoples fighting for their independence and freedom, notably the neighbouring vietnamese people, and the principle of making the maximum of friends. you were able to distinguish and consolidate the surest friendship, as that of the chinese people and the people's republic of china. as a result, you have, your royal highness, on the one hand, powerfully contributed to the fact that the cambodian people remained united in an unbreakable bloc under the sudden shock of american aggression and of treason and to the fact that they were immediately able to clearly distinguish friends and foes and, on the other hand, amassed a considerable capital of friendships and sympathy and respect in the world, among the peoples and the governments, a capital which, in the days of trials for kampuchea, proved to be very fruitful and precious for our struggle for national and people's liberation.

others than you would have been content with such a balance-sheet -- already so rich -- at a crucial moment in their life. but your life, your royal highness, is indissolubly bound with that of kampuchea which is your unique passion, your motive of life, your raison d'etre. thus, at the hour when the fatherland was again plunged into such a terrible torment, you were

most naturally, found at the forefront, true to yourself and to our people, for the national salvation.

immediately, without hesitation, things are so clear to you that you face up to the situation by proclaiming the war of national resistance.

your fighting spirit, to which the great chairman mao paid homage solemnly on may 20, 1970 in a historic and world-significant statement, is manifested in your solemn 5-point declaration and in your appeal of march 23, 1970. immediate and resolute response from all the cambodian patriots from the most eminent to the most modest and belonging to all the social classes and strata.

things went fast. the struggle was organized and expanded rapidly both in cambodia and on the international plane. you put all your personal prestige into this cause of national salvation, all the force of your passion. you put into action all your experience and insight. creation of the n.u.f.k., creation of the p.a.f.n.l.k. the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. formation of the r.g.n.u.c.

the first victories of our people and fighters on the battlefield were echoed by their victories in the international arena: dar-es-salaam, recognition of the r.g.n.u.c. by more than twenty countries since its establishment ... we entered the struggle for the national and people's liberation side by side with the fraternal peoples of viet nam and laos, with the strength and advantages which from the beginning were at the disposal of kampuchea as a people, nation and state whose legality, legitimacy and continuity are incarnated by samdech norodom sihanouk.

since march 23, 1970 all the calculations of the enemy have been belied, the aggression by the u.s. imperialists and their valets of saigon and bangkok is doomed to failure, and the fate of the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh is sealed.

since then, our people, under the glorious banner of the n.u.f.k., of which samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, is the chairman, and under the leadership of the r.g.n.u.c., the only and unique legal and legitimate government of cambodia, have never ceased to win victory after victory.

in fact, a remarkable characteristic of our struggle for national and people's liberation is the fact that it has progressed very rapidly by leaps and bounds and followed a constantly ascending line.

in 1970, since the first months after the criminal coup d'etat and in spite of the massive invasion of our country by 110,000 american-saigon soldiers equipped with means of war and supported by a powerful air force,

our people and the p.a.f.n.l.k., at a single stroke, liberated five whole provinces situated in the east and astride the mekong and part of several other provinces. they also liberated the entire angkor area, cradle of our civilization, symbol of the perpetuity of our nation. their feats of arms multiplied, which were crowned with our first and elating victory of strategic importance on highways 6 and 7 in central cambodia: defeat of the operation chenla-kauk thlok or chenla 1 conducted by the saigon-lonnolite troops under the cover of u.s. and saigon air force. at the end of 1970 our liberated zone represented about 70 per cent of the national territory, inhabitated by nearly 60 per cent of the total population.

in 1971 our people and the p.a.f.n.l.k. victoriously launched great battles against the saigon-phnom penh forces on several fronts, up to the gates of phnom penh and in phnom penh itself. the debacle in november of operation chenla 2 on the same highways, in spite of the american-saigon logistic and air support, not to mention thailand air support, was a tragic turning for the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh clique. the army of traitors was physically broken. its morale dropped lower, never to rise again. conceived by nixon within the framework of the doctrine bearing his name, the "khmerization" of the war in cambodia definitely failed, just as the "vietnamization" of the war extended from south viet nam to cambodia. at the end of 1971 our liberated zone attained 80 per cent of the national territory and accounted for some 70 per cent of the total population.

this year 1972 has not yet elapsed. and the situation of our struggle is still better, and i should say, it is excellent in all the fields: military, economic, political and diplomatic.

since the beginning of this year, the p.a.f.n.l.k. have launched one offensive after another without cease. they are masters of all the battlefields. during the last dry season, they literally swept away a whole series of bases and positions of the phnom penh puppet army and the saigon puppet troops in the provinces of kampot, takeo, kandal, prey veng and svay rieng. at one blow, they liberated all these very populous and rich provinces, with the exception, temporarily, of their capitals where the enemy was blocked and encircled, without hope of salvation. the p.a.f.n.l.k. also severely bombarded and destroyed numerous military objectives in phnom penh; they sent special units to combat the enemy right into the centre of the capital.

at the beginning of the present dry season, electrified by the appeal of october 5 of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, and of the prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and by the appeal of september 14 of ministers khieu samphan, hou yuon and hu nim, the p.a.f.n.l.k. continued to vigorously dismantle the puppet army and its bases and positions. they have especially attacked and cut all the

roads and railways from phnom penh to the provinces and abroad. they have tightened their powerful encirclement around the capital, while repeatedly striking blows at the heart of the enemy. the audacious commando raid which they launched with a remarkable success on october 7 against the camp of armoured forces and the bridge of strategic importance at chrui changva, situated in the first quarter of phnom penh, is a very brilliant example among others. a new fact is that the p.a.f.n.l.k. are capable of conducting powerful offensive campaigns in rainy season as well as in dry season. this demonstrates the high degree of their political consciousness and their high military capability. we have now arrived at a new decisive stage in our offensive for the final victory. phnom penh, the last den of the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, besieged and attacked from all sides and from the interior, is moreover plunged in a disastrous economic situation.

in fact, the regime of traitors has no economy whatsoever. it produces absolutely nothing. it is laboriously surviving only thanks to the alms of its masters, the u.s. imperialists and their valets. for several months, phnom penh has been starving. the u.s. imperialists have striven to feed it with rice by air. they have succeeded in transporting there small quantities which profit the leading traitors and their henchmen. the people suffer a famine that is aggravating. in phnom penh, as in some other cities temporarily occupied by the enemy, the economic situation is disastrous, without hope of redress. it has its heavy repercussion on the social problems already very dark, because of the moral dissolution aggravated by the society under the joint shocks of corrupt manners and customs. the people of these cities can no longer tolerate this. their hatred is growing against the traitors and their u.s., saigon and bangkok masters. they welcome the rapid and all-round victory of the n.u.f.k., the r.g.n.u.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.k. the support and help our fighters by every means available to them, notably on the political plane.

all the deceitful manoeuvres of the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh have failed lamentably one after another. their "referendum" and "elections" in phnom penh and the other cities temporarily occupied by them, took place in a complete indifference by which all the foreign observers were struck. instead of furnishing a semblance of legality to which their so-called republic aspired desperately, these electoral masquerades revealed a truth still cruder on this illegal, illegitimate, fascist, anti-democratic and anti-national regime, completely sold out to u.s. imperialism.

the disintegration of the "power" in phnom penh and of the coalition of the different factions are accelerating. there is evident a dance-step of rivalries and hostilities among the latter: lon nol, sirik matak, son ngoc thanh and in tam, to mention only the front-rank men, are against one another. they are tearing one another to pieces in contending for a power which is illusory but still a very

rich source of u.s. dollars. many partisans of the one or another are vying with one another to flee the boat, which is mad with perdition and menaced with a shipwreck at any moment, in order to take shelter in hongkong, bangkok, paris .....

the valiant youth of phnom penh are not afraid to violently oppose the oppressive and rotten regime. they are supported by the buddhist priests and the population. during their demonstrations last march and april, the young people saw a number among themselves massacred by the police of the regime, but they won a great political victory: the breakup of the alliance between lon nol and sirik matak.

the malady suffered by the regime in phnom penh is incurable. u.s. imperialism knows this. the clique of the traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh is extremely isolated at home as well as internationally.

parallel with their brilliant victories on the battlefield, the cambodian people and their fighters have incessantly won equally brilliant victories in the international arena. in the course of two and a half years alone, the r.g.n.u.c. has been recognized de jure as the only and unique legal and legitimate government of cambodia by about thirty sovereign states. the visits that you, your royal highness, paid this year to the people's republic of china, the democratic republic of viet nam, the democratic people's republic of korea, the socialist republic of romania, the people's republic of albania, the democratic people's republic of algeria, the islamic republic of mauritania and the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia were crowned with complete success very precious for our struggle.

the restoration of the rights of the kingdom of cambodia at the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held in georgetown on august 10, in the capacity of a founding member of the non-alignment movement is a great diplomatic victory for the cambodian people and all the peoples who love peace and justice. it is also a personal homage to your royal highness, who as done a great deal for this movement. it is also an encouragement to the r.g.n.u.c. in its efforts to maintain cambodia on the road of non-alignment. like the debacle of operation chenla 2 in the military field, the ignominious defeat of the traitorous clique at georgetown is a tragic turning-point for this clique in the diplomatic field.

we have also defeated all the deceptive schemes of u.s. imperialism and all the plots to obstruct and check the efforts of our people in their struggle for national salvation, such as the schemes and plots designed to split the n.u.f.k. and to obtain "negotiations" and "compromise" between the n.u.f.k. and the traitors in phnom penh, a "partition of cambodia", a "cease-fire in cambodia", etc.....

allow me, your royal highness, to take this opportunity to express in the name of our people and cambodia our sincere and profound gratitude to all the peoples and governments that love peace and justice, whose eminent representatives are present here, for their sympathy, solidarity and support to our just cause. allow me to thank particularly the great, valiant and fraternal chinese people and the people's republic of china, who, under the leadership of highly respected chairman mao tsetung, have always shown unfailing friendship for the cambodian people and the kingdom of cambodia and have never ceased to render them multiformed support and assistance which are very precious and effective in their struggle for national salvation.

your royal highness,

the situation of our struggle against the aggression by the u.s. imperialists and their valets in saigon and bangkok and against the clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh is excellent.

at present 85 per cent of the sacred territory of kampuchea has been completely liberated with more than 5 million compatriots out of a total of 7 million. our people and our country have many friends in the world. their just cause enjoys the sympathy, solidarity, support and assistance of all the peoples who love peace and justice. the r.g.n.u.c. is being recognized by an increasing number of sovereign states that love peace and justice.

under the glorious banner of the n.u.f.k. and the leadership of the r.g.n.u.c., our people and their armed forces are determined to continue the struggle without compromise and without retreat,

- to drive out of kampuchea all the american, saigon and bangkok aggressors,

- to overthrow and destroy the clique of traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh,

- to establish an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous cambodia in the integrity of its territory in conformity with your historic five-point declaration of march 23, 1970 and the political programme of the n.u.f.k.

we are glad and proud to live in one of the glorious epoch in our history, in which we have been given both the opportunity and the honour to fight, suffer and win together with our people for national salvation. we reiterate that we categorically reject the u.s. schemes to obtain a "cease-fire in cambodia". we vow to liberate our beloved fatherland completely exclamation

we are glad and proud to live in an epoch in which the whole of indochina will be forever a land of independence and freedom thanks to the common struggle and sacrifices of the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and

laos, who are bound by the unbreakable ties of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and loyalty to the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples; an epoch in which the three fraternal peoples will be able to prepare for generations and generations of their children a future of peace, concord and cooperation based on mutual respect and reciprocal benefit.

we are glad and proud to live in an epoch in which the common struggle of the cambodian and chinese peoples against u.s. imperialism in the interests of peace and justice, has laid for their traditional friendship, which has lasted more than a thousand years without any clouds, new foundation and bases, which will make it more solid, fruitful and beneficial than ever.

we warmly rejoice at the strengthening and development of the militant solidarity between the peoples of cambodia, viet nam, laos, china and korea with all the peoples in the world who love peace, justice and freedom, in the face of u.s. imperialism.

your fiftieth anniversary, your royal highness, which we are celebrating this evening, is a happy event for you, your family and for all of us, your loyal companions-in-arms exclamation it is for us a propitious opportunity to express our sincere love to your person. it is also an opportunity to make this inspiring summary of our common struggle for national salvation, a summary in which nothing has been done or achieved without your participation as the head of state, the chairman of the n.u.f.k. and a great cambodian patriot.

your fiftieth anniversary marks a decisive stage we have arrived in our struggle, in which all the efforts and all the resources have been mobilized in the military, political and diplomatic fields in order to win a total victory over the enemy.

it is in these sentiments, your royal highness, that we raise our glasses

to the health, longevity, and happiness of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the n.u.f.k., and to his wife neak moneang monique sihanouk,

to the health, longevity and happiness of highly-respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung,

to the health, longevity and happiness of his excellency highly-respected premier chou en-lai, and of the other eminent leaders of the people's republic of china,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions present here, eminent representatives of friendly peoples and countries, and their wives, and

to the health of all our friends present here exclamation

Samdech Sihanouk's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, at the banquet given here this evening by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, in celebration of the 50th birthday of samdech norodom sihanouk:

your excellency respected and beloved premier chou en-lai of the people's republic of china,
respected madame mao tsetung,
respected madame chou en-lai,
your excellency respected and beloved prime minister penn nouth of the kingdom of cambodia,
your respected excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the authorities of the people's republic of china,
dear chinese, korean, vietnamese, laotian, arab, african, cuban, yugoslav, albanian and romanian brothers, sisters and comrades-in-arms,
your esteemed excellencies, ladies and gentlemen of the diplomatic corps and other foreign friends,
beloved compatriots,

when half a century has gone by in a person's life he obviously should spend a moment examining his past activities.

since i was placed at the head of the khmer state in 1941 by the crown council and the trust of the cambodian people, i have known and had to face severe tests arising from events in contemporary history: the second world war with disastrous effects on my country (japanese military occupation, economic blockade by the "allies", that is, the belligerent anglo-saxon powers, bombings by u.s. aircraft, annexation of three khmer provinces by thailand), then the return of french colonialism, the first indochinese war, then the encirclement and isolation of independent, non-aligned cambodia by u.s. imperialism and its wicked s.e.a.t.o., followed by the numerous threats, plots, criminal attempts and attacks against me, that is, against the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of my country, and finally the u.s. war of aggression against viet nam and laos, during which u.s. imperialism, using the lon nol clique as its "trojan horse" in cambodia, decided to involve and plunge my fatherland deep into the war.

destiny made me assume the responsibilities of the khmer state 31 years ago when i was hardly 19 years of age, and i certainly would not complain of having half a century's tasteless life, without relief and without interest.

the traitors, who seized power in phnom penh in march 1970 and who owed me everything, have on their own decided to impose on history their "sentence" upon norodom sihanouk, alleging that my long "reign" was the "darkest" and "most catastrophic" period in the nearly two-thousand-year history of kampuchea and that the khmer people have today "finally rejected" me and have chosen to live in their "republic" with "the greatest joy, greatest pride and greatest happiness".

these traitors undoubtedly think that history is malleable. in fact, it cannot be fabricated by man, especially man of ill faith. as a rule, it will eventually distinguish truth from falsehood, justice from injustice and good from bad.

of course, my life as the leader of the khmer nation is not exempt from defects, errors, insufficiencies and, consequently, defeats. but, while being fully aware and recognizing that i am not irreproachable, i think i have done my utmost for my fatherland and people and i therefore have justified their fidelity to me and deserve the trust and esteem that so many peoples, governments and states in the world have shown me constantly.

today, the charlatanism of the bogus republican regime of lon nol has been unmasked by big western and american newspapers, which have at the same time admitted that the khmer people are showing ever more profound and visible signs of a nostalgia for the monarchy.

thus, as time passes, history will write itself or rather, as his excellency the most respected and beloved chairman mao tsetung has said, it is the people and the people alone who make history and do justice to its authentic servants.

to come back to the charlatanism of the lon nol regime, it is curious to note that at the same moment when lon nol's "minister of foreign affairs" affirmed from the platform of the u.n.o. that "sihanouk was totally and irrevocably rejected by the khmer people", the biggest, most influential and most widely read american newspaper (the "new york times") wrote (on september 19, 1972): "troubled cambodians miss the monarchy... with (republican) cambodia's military, economic and political situation sliding into deeper trouble daily, many of her people are expressing a nostalgia for the 'good old days' two years ago when this land was a well-fed, peaceful kingdom and not a threadbare and war-torn republic. the reminders of monarchy are still much in evidence despite the best efforts of the new government... the memory of prince sihanouk... remains vivid here... despite his royal blood... his real popularity was with cambodia's peasantry. the nation's farmer still apparently think well of their former sovereign. but even for opponents of the former sihanouk government, comparisons between life before his ouster and now are difficult to avoid... the new republican

government... renounced the neutralist foreign policies of prince sihanouk in favor of active alliance with the united states. in a matter of months, cambodia, which had been peaceful, was plunged up to her neck in the indochina war..."

your excellencies,

ladies and gentlemen,

pardon me for quoting articles from the press that speak of sihanouk. yet, as pointed out by samdech penn nouth, my most faithful companion in the long and difficult "journey" we have taken together since 1941 solely in the service of kampuchea and the khmer people, my only passion is my fatherland and my people. in presenting you the case of sihanouk, i do not in the least desire to enhance my value, but simply to justify before you the just political and ideological choice of the khmer people, without whom sihanouk would have been nothing, without whom sihanouk would not have existed.

today the khmer people have made it clear to the world that they have definitely rejected the most corrupt, most criminal regime of lon nol, and no propaganda or rodomontade of its delegates to the u.n.o. or the u.n.e.s.c.o. or elsewhere can deceive history.

in this regard, allow me to quote a few rather influential articles from the press of the u.s.a., official protector of the self-styled "khmer republic":

"international herald tribune" --

september 23, 1972: "decline of the khmer republic"... "the situation is deteriorating from day to day in favor of the enemy... the sihanouk clique. in a word, this is the result of the incapacity of our government. this recent quote from a phnom penh newspaper expresses the present mood in the cambodian capital. the enthusiasm of the summer of 1970 has given way to general weariness and hopelessness over the war, which manifests itself in the increasing moral collapse of the upper class and desperate apathy among the masses."

"san francisco chronicle" --

october 8, 1972: "cambodia is almost lost... said a western diplomat (in phnom penh)... morale here is very low... you find it everywhere -- the feeling that everything is lost, that nothing can be done... it is virtually impossible to find anyone here optimistic about (republican) cambodia's future. in tam, a politician who ran unsuccessfully for president against... lon nol three months ago, was asked in a local newspaper interview last week, 'the foreign press seems to have no hope for the khmer republic. what is your opinion?' in tam said simply: 'i have the same opinion'... in the political field, almost no one expresses

enthusiasm for president lon nol... he ... is generally believed to lack the means to stay in touch with his nation's problems... he is surrounded by an entourage whose members are often called corrupt... when cambodia's first presidential elections were held in june, lon nol won officially with 55 per cent of the vote... foreign diplomats now say privately that he probably got only 35 per cent of the vote... the difference between official and private estimates of lon nol's tally was of course the result of election fraud... one american official said, 'it seems clear that the popularity of the (lon nol) government has slipped still further since that election'... most disturbing has been rampant corruption."

your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

today, people talk much about an immediate cease-fire in indochina. not to mention the u.s.a., there are big countries, or at least their governments, who rely more and more on the "republic" of lon nol and at the same time engage in dishonourable political and diplomatic manoeuvres -- we need not say more -- to prevent the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia, the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and sihanouk from winning final victory in the struggle we have resolutely waged against u.s. imperialism and its phnom penh lackeys and for national salvation and complete liberation of our fatherland.

these hostile governments wrongly believe that the day our brothers of the democratic republic of viet nam and the south viet nam national front for liberation accept the signing of a peace agreement with the u.s.a., the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia will vanish in thin air, dragging with it the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and sihanouk himself. this senseless thinking is due to the intoxication of international opinion by the propaganda of u.s. imperialism according to which "the armed resistance of the khmer people is non-existent" and "only the viet-cong (sic) and the north vietnamese are fighting the lon nol regime in cambodia".

in this respect, permit me to present to you also an article from the press of the socalled "free" world by frenchman jacques decornoy ho is far from being a friend of sihanouk and who wrote in "the diplomatic world" (issue of october 16, 1972): cambodia, the last entrant in the war of indochina, possesses this peculiarity of being such a country where the liberation forces are nearest to victory ... the royal government (r.g.n.u.c.) faces no local challenge on a large scale ... it is possible to say before one sees the finale that the year 1972 has been catastrophic for the phnom penh regime. to understand the situation, it is advisable to review some facts ... in keeping his country out of war up to the coup

d'etat of march 1970, prince sihanouk had prevented american involvement in cambodia, that is to say, the formation of a well-trained and well-equipped anti-communist armed force under the aegis of washington as well as an influential political-military class under the rule of the rich "protector". it takes much time to "vietnamize" and "discover" men of the stamp of president thieu. the americans in cambodia lack such time. the situation was most delicate, from the outset, for the rightwing forces, because the legal head of state ... was at the head of the resistance and this in a country which no event or international treaty could split into two. for sihanouk and his supporters, the problem never consisted of weakening the adversary and ten working with him to form a national coalition; it can always be summed up as a life-and-death struggle aimed at driving out a scheming group such as a simple group of usurpers. do not discuss in cambodia the more or less mythical "third force" or the attitude of the local general minhs, or the personalities in exile. the situation has been clarified by the decision of many intellectuals and clergymen to fight against phnom penh.... for once, the statements of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the articles in american journals least suspected of being pro-communist are in accord in saying that the resistance now controls a greater part of the territory and population... significantly, "newsweek" wrote in the issue of august 14, (1972), that the "local communists now control ... no less than 85 per.cent of the territory ... a local correspondent indicates to us that now everybody in phnom penh seems to be convinced that the return of sihanouk is no longer a question, the only thing unknown is the date of return. the generals concur with this certainty. it is now far from the days in march of 1970 which turned a good part of the city youth to acclaim the republic in good faith. the most prudent among the men of possessions are leaving the country, having already sent their wives and children abroad. this quasivacancy evidently enhances the royal government of national union of cambodia in its conviction that discussion with the phnom penh regime is useless ... on the plane of the national liberation struggle ... the royal government of national union of cambodia has attained most of its objectives."

your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

a proverb goes: "there is good in an unfortunate thing."

this proverb will undoubtedly prove itself on the occasion of an approaching ceasefire, should it really take place.

it is not until our brothers and comrades-in-arms of north viet nam and the n.f.l. stop their fight against the u.s.a., that the world will clearly see the evidence of the very real existence of the p.a.f.n.l.c. (people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia). the truly khmer people's forces.

the world will then see that the war waged against phnom penh, the last bastion of u.s. neo-colonialism and of its puppet (the lon nol clique), is of true khmer making.

the c.i.a. (central intelligence agency) of the u.s.a. knows pertinently that the p.a.f.n.l.c., that is to say, the armed resistance of the khmer people, exist indeed. that is why, at present, it (c.i.a.) is spending extravagant sums in order to be able to draw into the "hang thun hak government" (newly formed by it in phnom penh and presided over in fact by lon non, lon nol's younger brother) cadres of "red khmers", that is to say, fighting cadres of the p.a.f.n.l.c.

according to the information that has reached me, tens of thousands of u.s. dollars so far spent have only resulted in converting into the "religion of pro-u.s. imperialism" a few notorious "maquisards", the number of whom is less than that of the fingers on a single hand exclamation no, an eventual ceasefire in viet nam would not break up the p.a.f.n.l.c. just on the contrary, the p.a.f.n.l.c. will only develop in terms of both effectives and their militancy. the p.a.f.n.l.c. is, in effect, bent on finishing off, in a very brief period of time, the lonnolian traitors who will then be deprived of u.s. air cover and armed protection by the saigonese troops.

in the name of the khmer people, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c., i once again declare very solemnly and categorically that an eventual vietnamese-u.s. peace agreement should never extend its authority to cambodia. cambodia will never accept a compromise with the united states of america, the imperialist and neo-colonialist aggressor, and will never carry out an international agreement resulting from negotiations in which it did not participate.

in short, unless an effective and massive intervention by the imperialist troops stationed in thailand against the p.a.f.n.l.c., the latter will surely wipe out the lon nol clique and its u.s. patrons entrenched in phnom penh today and re-establish in our capital independence and neutrality which have always characterized my policy.

it is with this conviction that i allow myself to extend my heartfelt and the most affectionate thanks to his excellency premier chou en-lai, my beloved and most respected brother, and to my another beloved brother, my ever indefectible companion, samdech penn nouth, for all they have kindly done for me, and through me, for the khmer people.

in this period of very severe struggle as well as after the victory, neither the khmer people, nor myself, nor the future generations of khmer will forget the immense contribution that the people's republic of china, under the very high and wise leadership of the venerable and beloved chairman mao tsetung, has made, is making and will make to our national salvation.

nor will we ever forget the immense contribution of our vietnamese brothers (the d.r.v.n. and the p.r.g.-n.f.l. of s.v.n.), of our korean brothers (the d.p.r.k.), of our lao brothers (the lao patriotic front), and other brothers and friends in africa, latin america and europe. the governments of all these peoples, genuine and trustworthy friends of our people, have not hesitated, in spite of the multiple imperialist pressure and menace, to recognize de jure the r.g.n.u.c., illustrating also a popular proverb that says: "it is only in the misfortune that one comes to distinguish the true friends from the false".

in conclusion, allow me to raise my glass and drink

to the health, longevity and happiness of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, and madame mao tsetung,

to the health and longevity of his excellency premier chou en-lai, and madame chou en-lai,

to the health and longevity of samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth,

to the health of all present, your excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, and

to the final victory of the khmer people fighting valiantly under the banner of the n.u.f.c. exclamation .

Premier Chou En-lai's Toast

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

following is the full text of the toast by premier chou en-lai at the banquet given here this evening by samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, in celebration of the 50th birthday of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

respected special envoy ieng sary,

respected friends from cambodia,

comrades and friends,

today, we are very glad to gather here joyously to celebrate together the fiftieth birthday of samdech norodom sihanouk. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people and in my own name, i extend the most cordial and warmest congratulations to samdech sihanouk.

at present, the situation of the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is excellent. since the beginning of this year, the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia have launched consecutive offensives against the enemy in various battlefields and won brilliant victories of strategic significance. this is the loftiest gift presented by the patriotic cambodian armymen and people to samdech sihanouk on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday.

samdech sihanouk is the head of state respected and loved by the cambodian people and an outstanding patriotic prince. he has won the high praise of the peoples of the world for his fighting spirit of upholding justice, defying brute force and opposing imperialism and colonialism. at the juncture when the national existence of cambodia was in peril, samdech sihanouk boldly stepped forward, held high the banner of defending national independence, issued the solemn five-point declaration, founded the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union under its aegis and led the khmer people in bravely rising in a war of resistance, thus ushering in brand new historical stage in cambodia's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. samdech sihanouk, moreover, initiated the convocation of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples and made outstanding contributions to the three indochinese peoples' cause of unity against u.s. aggression. the complete success of samdech sihanouk's visits to the five countries in europe and africa this year and the great victory achieved by the royal government of national union of cambodia at the georgetown conference bear witness to the fact that samdech sihanouk enjoys high prestige internationally and the cambodian people have friends all over the world.

in the last few days, samdech norodom sihanouk and mme sihanouk, accompanied by samdech penn nouth and mme penn nouth as well as special envoy ieng sary and various ministers, paid a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam and issued a joint communique. the cambodian side expressed its resolute response to the "statement of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on the present state of the negotiations relating to the viet nam problem" issued on october 26; and their two sides once again pledged their absolute loyalty to the position of the joint declaration of the

summit conference of the indochinese peoples. the chinese people rejoice at and are encouraged by the constant strengthening and consolidation of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship of the three indochinese peoples. the chinese government reiterates its firm support for the solemn and just position taken in the "statement of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam on the present state of the negotiations relating to the viet nam problem".

the chinese and cambodian peoples have been living in friendship for generations. nurtured by samdech norodom sihanouk and chairman mao tsetung, the friendship between our two countries has developed continuously in our common struggle. the fact that samdech norodom sihanouk has personally composed two songs in praise of china-cambodia friendship is another vivid expression of the great friendship between china and cambodia. following our great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will, as always, give all-out support and assistance to the cambodian people's just cause. we are convinced that victory surely belongs to the heroic cambodian people exclamation

now i propose a toast

to the great victories of the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian peoples,

to the health and longevity of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

to the health of special envoy ieng sary,

to the health of all our comrades-in-arms from cambodia, viet nam, laos and korea present,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Petroleum Study Group Leaves Ottawa for Paris

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 28, 1972)

the chinese petroleum study group led by tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, left here tonight for paris after a visit to canada at the invitation of the canadian government. the group arrived in canada on september 16.

seeing the group off at the airport were dr. c.h. smith and g.m. macnabb, assistant deputy ministers of energy, mines and resources, and other senior canadian government officials.

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang was also present at the airport.

on october 26, tang ke and hsu chung-fu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in canada, gave a luncheon at the chinese embassy in honour of canadian friends. attending the luncheon were j. austin, deputy minister of energy, mines and resources, r.e. collins, assistant under-secretary of external affairs, and other senior officials of the canadian government. speaking at the luncheon, both tang ke and j. austin pointed out that the visit of the chinese petroleum study group had further promoted mutual understanding and strengthened the friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples.

on the evening of september 18, a.e. ritchie, canadian under-secretary of state for external affairs, gave a reception at the government guest house in honour of the chinese petroleum study group. present at the reception were j. austin, deputy minister of energy, mines and resources; j.f. grandy, deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce; and other senior government officials as well as john small, newly appointed canadian ambassador to china. at noon on the same day, deputy minister j. austin gave a luncheon in welcome of the chinese group.

during its stay in canada, the chinese petroleum study group visited ottawa, montreal, halifax, toronto, edmonton, calgary, vancouver and other cities. it also visited plants, oilfields, offshore drilling site, research centres and well-known scenic spots. cordial receptions were accorded to it by local canadian authorities concerned and people of various circles.

CHINA AND CUBA

Chinese Delegation Arrives in Havana

(NCNA-English Havana, Oct. 28, 1972)

a chinese delegation led by yang ke-chung, with sue-tuan as its deputy head arrived here today for a friendly visit to cuba.

among those present at the airport to welcome the delegation were arturo espinosa, vice-president of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples, and representatives of the cuban national institute of tourist industry and the cuba-china friendship association.

present also was chang te-chun, chinese ambassador to cuba.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Agreement on China-Japan Memorandum Trade for 1973 Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

the representatives of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china and the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan today reached an agreement on china-japan memorandum trade for 1973 after friendly talks between them. liu hsi-wen, representative of the chinese side, and kaheita okazaki, representative of the japanese side, signed the agreement.

Japanese Delegation for Japan-China Memorandum Trade Talks Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

the japanese delegation for talks on japan-china memorandum trade led by kaheita okazaki left here by air today for a visit to southern china. the delegation is accompanied by liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chen shu-tzu, ching pu-chun, chao mao-chun, cheng chi-hsien, liu shu, chang yu-

pin, wang pin-ching, hsing jen-hsien, wu shu-tung, chen kang, chin li, shan ta-chi and wang hsiao-hsien.

japanese friends from the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan were also present.

delegation members shunichi matsumoto and ryooichi kawai, and observer yoshio uchida left peking for home by plane this morning.

the delegation gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening.

Japanese Cherry and Larch Saplings Handed Over to China at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

cherry and larch saplings presented by the japanese people were handed over at a ceremony held in tientan (temple of heaven) park here this afternoon.

attending the ceremony were wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; hao chung-shih, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of departments concerned ting kuo-yu, han hsu, wang hsiao-yun, hsiao teh, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yi and li yung-kai, as well as 1,000 people in peking.

present were yanai shinichi, head of the division of overseas establishments of the japanese ministry of foreign affairs, akiyama tomohide, chief of the civil culture and protection section of the agency of forestry of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and others, who had escorted the saplings to peking, and kimio fujida of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

the square where the ceremony took place flew the national flags of japan and china. a streamer opposite to the rostrum was inscribed with the slogan: "long live the friendship between the chinese and japanese people exclamation" the ceremony began amidst warm applause and music. in his speech, yanai shinichi said: during his visit to your country, prime minister kakuei tanaka told premier chou en-lai that 1,000 cherry saplings and 1,000 larch saplings would be presented to china as a symbol of japan-china friendship. premier chou en-lai accepted this with pleasure. today, we have brought this gift to the chinese people.

he added: the cherry blossom and larch have been cherished by the japanese people since ancient times. we hope that these saplings as a symbol of the growing ties between

japan and china will strike deep root in the chinese soil, grow up year after year and truly become a green bridge.

on behalf of the people of peking and the rest of china, wu teh accepted the gift from the japanese people and expressed heartfelt thanks.

he said in his speech: a month ago prime minister kakuei tanaka paid a visit to our country at the invitation of premier chou en-lai and relations between our two countries were normalized. this has been the common aspiration of the people of china and japan and the outcome of their efforts over a long period of time.

wu teh continued: "these valuable saplings sent by the japanese people mark the continuous growth and development of the profound friendship between the chinese and japanese people. we will carefully cultivate them, the symbol of this friendship, so that they will thrive and be as everlasting as the friendship which the chinese and japanese people desire to maintain between them from generation to generation.

"we the people of peking, like the people across the country, are determined to work alongside the japanese people for safeguarding and developing the friendship between the chinese and japanese people."

chinese and japanese friends then went over to the nursery to inspect the saplings that had temporarily been planted to tide over winter. the saplings will be planted in peking and other places next spring.

before the ceremony began, wu teh and hao chung-shih met and had a friendly talk with the japanese friends who had escorted the saplings to peking.

Delegation of Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

the delegation of the japan-china cultural exchange association with torao miyagawa, permanent director of the association, as its leader and akiyasu todo as its deputy leader left here for home by air today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of organizations concerned, including chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, lin lin, sung chung, ching pu-chun, li teh-lun, hsieh fang, li hsi-fan, hsing jen-hsien, li fu-teh and chin li.

norio shirato, permanent director and secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, was present.

while in peking, the japanese friends visited a people's commune, an army unit, peking university, the palace museum, the exhibition of cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the art handicrafts exhibition, and toured the great wall, the ming tombs and other places of interest. they called at the peking opera troupe of china, the central philharmonic society and the peking film studio. they saw a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "on the docks" and of songs, dances and other theatrical items. they also had discussions with chinese literary and art and film workers.

Delegation of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) led by seimin miyazaki, director-general of the headquarters of the association, left here for home by plane today after a friendly visit to china.

among those who saw the delegation off at the airport were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of various organizations, including chang hsiang-shan, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, lin lin, hsing jen-hsien, chang yu, pao kuang-tsung, wu shu-tung, tien shu-chien, chen kang, li fu-teh and shan ta-chi.

present at the airport were hajime miyoshi, secretary-general of the delegation and standing director and secretary-general of the headquarters of the association, and tomio narasaki, member of the delegation, who are continuing their visit in peking.

during its stay in peking, the delegation of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) held meetings and fully exchanged views with the china-japan friendship association and other organizations.

the delegation warmly greeted the normalization of japan-china relations and the china-japan friendship association thanked the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) for its prolonged energetic efforts to promote japan-china friendship and the normalization of japan-china relations and for the important contributions it had made to this. the two sides achieved identity of views regarding the new situation in china-japan relations, the development

of china-japan friendly exchanges after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and other questions. they declared that they would strengthen their ties and cooperate closely to make constant new contributions to the development of exchanges and lasting friendship between the people of china and japan.

while in peking, the delegation attended the reception given by the china-japan friendship association in celebrating the normalization of china-japan relations, and visited the peking steel wire plant, the lukouchiao people's commune, the art handicrafts exhibition, the palace museum, the great wall, the ming tombs and other places of interest. it also visited sian in northwest china.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Secretary for Water Resources Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 29, 1972)

mexican secretary for water resources leandro rovirosa wade and some members of the mexican economic mission left here for home today after a friendship visit to china.

they were seen off by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; yuan tzu-chun and wang ching-hung, leading members of departments concerned, who had accompanied the mexican guests on the visit, and officials of the mexican embassy in peking who are now in kwangchow.

after their arrival in kwangchow from hangchow by plane yesterday, the mexican guests visited china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair and were honoured at a banquet given by yuan teh-liang.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Leader of Norwegian Trade Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

gunnar rogstad, leader of the norwegian trade delegation and president of the export council of norway, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chou hua-min, vice-minister of

foreign trade; wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and leading members of departments concerned teng kang, lin chi-hsin and hu shu-tu.

present were norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and officials of the norwegian embassy in peking.

at the banquet, host and guests proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship and economic and trade relations between the people of china and norway.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of People's Bank of China Concludes Visit to Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 29, 1972)

the delegation of the people's bank of china led by its vice-president chiao pei-hsin left here this morning after concluding a friendly visit to romania.

the chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by horea tatu and nicolae pretorian, vice-presidents of the national bank of romania, anghel nicolae, vice-president of the bank of foreign trade, and others.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

a banquet was held at the chinese embassy yesterday by ambassador chang hai-feng on the visit of the delegation.

vasile malinschi, president of the national bank of romania, and others attended the banquet, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 29, 1972)

ting hsueh-sung, secretary-general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, today met with the delegation of the swedish-chinese friendship federation led by sven andersson and hosted a banquet in its honour. the host and guests had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion were leading members of the chinese association and other organizations, including li en-chiu and liu kuang-ya.

the swedish guests arrived in peking yesterday at) the invitation of the chinese association.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian and Ecuadorean Ministers Reiterate Common Stand to Defend 200 Nautical Mile Waters

(NCNA-English Lima, Oct. 28, 1972)

peruvian foreign minister general miguel angel de la flor valle and ecuadorean minister of natural resources and tourism captain gustavo jarrin ampudia reiterated here today the stand of the two countries to defend their territorial waters of 200 nautical miles and to freely dispose of their natural resources.

captain gustavo jarrin arrived here on october 25 on a visit to peru.

at the signing ceremony of the final record of the ecuadorean minister's visit to peru, general miguel angel said: "we have reaffirmed the full and irrevocable sovereign right of our countries to freely dispose of our natural resources to the limit of 200 nautical miles and we reject any kind of pressures which any country, no matter how powerful, tries to exert on us."

referring to the cooperation between the two countries in the field of fishery, general miguel angel pointed out: "the fraternity among latin-american countries is not an empty word but an action."

captain gustavo jarrin said: "in this final record, the stand to defend the 200 nautical miles (of waters)

was reaffirmed. we, together with chile, have defended this stand for more than twenty years. we held that the ichthyological resources in our seas should in first place be used for the benefit of the coastal countries which exercise jurisdiction over these seas."

at a meeting between peruvian minister of energy and mines general jorge fernandez maldonado and captain gustavo jarrin on october 25, the former said: "we should exchange experience and tighten our cooperation for the mutual benefit of our peoples."

the ecuadorean minister stressed the necessity to consolidate economic independence. this is "the common object not only of our peoples but also of all peoples who are struggling for liberation from foreign domination," he declared.

CHINA AND UN

Head and Deputy Head of Chinese Delegation to UNESCO Conference Give Reception in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 28, 1972)

huang chen, head, and chang wei, deputy head, of the chinese delegation to the 17th session of the general conference of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization (unesco), gave a reception at the chinese embassy here yesterday evening in honour of representatives of various countries to the conference, responsible members of the unesco, and noted personages in the french cultural, educational and scientific circles.

present at the reception were more than 800 guests from 82 countries. among them were ministers of education and culture or other ministers of the following 15 countries attending the current session of the unesco conference -- afghanistan, albania, the congo, ethiopia, france, greece, iceland, india, nepal, pakistan, togo, tunisia, the u.s.s.r., as well as singapore and the united states.

present also at the reception were heads of delegations, permanent representatives or representatives of 67 countries attending the current session of the unesco conference -- algeria, argentina, austria, belgium, bulgaria, burundi, byelorussia, cameroons, canada, chile, cuba, cyprus, czechoslovakia, the people's democratic republic of yemen, denmark, egypt, finland, the federal republic of germany, guinea, hungary, iran, italy, japan, kenya, lebanon, mauritania, mexico, mongolia, the netherlands, norway, peru, poland, romania, rwanda, senegal, sierra leone, somalia, sri lanka,

sweden, switzerland, syria, turkey, uganda, the united kingdom, the united republic of tanzania, yemen arab republic, yugoslavia, zambia, as well as australia, the central african republic, dahomey, the dominican republic, ecuador, el salvador, gabon, indonesia, jamaica, liberia, malagasy, malaysia, new zealand, panama, the philippines, qatar, spain, thailand and upper volta.

present also at the reception were toru haguiwara, head of the japanese delegation and president of the current session of the unesco general conference, prem kirpal, chairman of the executive board, rene maheu, director-general, and other responsible members of unesco.

historian maurice baumont, honorary chairman of the france-china friendship society, professor charles bettelheim, executive chairman of the france-china friendship society, academician francois perrim of the french academy of sciences and chairman of the european atomic energy society, and personages in the french cultural, educational and scientific circles attended the reception.

present also were nguyen minh vy, deputy head of the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, dinh ba thi, deputy head of the delegation of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam, paek youn ryong, representative of the korean committee for the promotion of international trade in france, and pridi banomyong, former prime minister of thailand.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries here also attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

VIETNAM PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

october 30, 1972

on october 26, 1972 the government of the democratic republic of viet nam issued the "statement on the present state of the negotiations relating to the viet nam problem". the chinese government and people resolutely support the solemn and just position taken in that statement.

during the past four years and more, in order to bring about a peaceful solution of the viet nam problem, the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have consistently taken a serious and earnest attitude in the paris talks and put forward many fair and reasonable proposals; furthermore, for promoting progress in the talks, they have of late made tremendous efforts, and agreement has been reached with the u.s. government on the formulation of the "agreement of ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" and the schedule for its signing has been fixed through consultation. however, the u.s. government has repeatedly changed its proposition, created offshoot issues, gone back on its own word and laid new obstacles to put off the signing of the agreement on the pretext that it has encountered difficulties in saigon. the whole world knows that the nguyen van thieu clique has been fostered by the united states single-handed and what kind of relationship there is between it and the united states. it should not be difficult to remove these obstacles if the united states truly wishes to solve the problem. the people of the world cannot but ask whether the u.s. government genuinely wants a peaceful solution of the viet nam problem or intends to drag out its war of aggression. the u.s. government must reply by deeds.

the vietnamese people are a heroic people long tempered in revolutionary wars. their iron will to realize their sacred national rights is unshakable. they are sincerely for a peaceful solution of the viet nam problem as well as determined to fight to the end. the u.s. government should faithfully keep its word and sign as soon as possible with the government of the democratic republic of viet nam the agreement which has already been reached. should the u.s. government drag out its war of aggression in disregard of the urgent desire of the people of viet nam, the united states and the whole world to end the war in viet nam as early as possible, it will surely eat the bitter fruit of its own making.

the stand of the chinese government and people of supporting the vietnamese people's just struggle is firm and unshakable. so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its war of aggression against viet nam, the chinese people will certainly perform their internationalist duty and continue to give all-out support and assistance to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: Obstruction and Sabotage of the Realization of Peace in Vietnam Is Absolutely Impermi-sible"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

the "people's daily" carried today a commentator's article entitled "obstruction and sabotage of the realization of the peace in viet nam is absolutely impermissible". the article reads:

peace in viet nam, longed for by the people the world over, is being impeded and sabotaged when it is about to be realized. the statement issued on october 26 by the government of the democratic republic of viet nam which demands that the u.s. government honour its words and carry out its commitments has put the u.s. government to a crucial test before the people of the world: does it sincerely want to end the war and restore peace in viet nam, or only pretend to be?

the statement of the d.r.v.n. government clearly and precisely shows that after many private meetings and exchanging of notes, the d.r.v.n. government and the u.s. government have come to an agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam and have jointly fixed a date for signing the agreement. it was under such circumstances that u.s. president's adviser dr. kissinger arrived in saigon on october 18. he stayed there for six days during which he took a trip to phnompenh. but on october 24, the day after his return to washington, nguyen van thieu made a television speech openly opposing the agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam. this threatens to torpedo completely a peace which is about to be realised.

definitely, nguyen van thieu cannot, as he has professed in his speech, have no opposition to a ceasefire and have stood for peace, or have merely disagreed with some minor points in the agreement. on the contrary, he fundamentally opposes the agreement reached by both sides.

in his speech, nguyen van thieu struck up the old tune about north viet nam's "invasion" of south viet nam, categorically refused to recognize the existence of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the south vietnamese people's liberation armed forces and wanted to drive these forces away to north viet nam. he also declared that "we have totally rejected any talk of a coalition government" and opposed the setting up of a national council of national reconciliation and concord of three equal segments.

this shows that he not only turns a blind eye on the reality that there exist two administrations, two armies and three forces in south viet nam, but also fundamentally denies the premise of the four-party talks in paris.

nguyen van thieu also opposes the realization of the people's right to self-determination and the holding of new elections to decide the political future in south viet nam. he is trying to hold on to his reactionary rule and repudiate the principles concerning political questions in the agreement.

nguyen van thieu also calls for a ceasefire in the whole of indochina. this is sheer effrontery. as the paris talks were participated by the four parties of viet nam and the u.s. only, how can laos and cambodia come into question?

all this shows that nguyen van thieu's professed agreement to a cease-fire and realization of peace is entirely false.

nguyen van thieu's frenzied opposition to the agreement is aimed at prolonging the u.s. aggressive war against viet nam and intensifying its fascist suppression of the south vietnamese people so as to consolidate the reactionary u.s.-puppet rule in south viet nam and split viet nam permanently. in his speech on october 24, nguyen van thieu clamoured blatantly that there will be "rule of law", "no" democratic activities of the people "can be forgiven" and declared that "this will be guaranteed by the martial law now in effect". reports from saigon reveal that the nguyen van thieu clique has stepped up searches and arrests of the people and the massacre of detained patriots.

in order to nullify the agreement, nguyen van thieu tries hard to present himself as being kept in the dark and to create the impression that the agreement was reached behind his back between the u.s. government and the d.r.v.n. government. the u.s. government too is spreading the rumour that it had no time to consult the nguyen van thieu government beforehand. all these are utterly ridiculous and untenable. u.s. president nixon stressed on last february 10 that "every proposal we have made in paris has been a joint proposal by the government of south viet nam and the government of the united states. every proposal that we have made has been after consultation and after receiving suggestions from the government of south viet nam, as well as the government of the united states." dr. kissinger also reaffirmed on last february 9 that "all the secret negotiations, as the

public knows, that we conducted with the north vietnamese, have been carried out after full consultation with president thieu". kissinger also admitted at a press conference in washington on october 26 that "the south vietnamese were informed of the negotiations as they went along".

164 open and many private meetings were held in paris in the past four years by the delegates of the four parties concerned. now, nguyen van thieu has the cheek to say that he has been kept in the dark and has no knowledge of the agreement reached. this is ludicrous to the extreme exclamation

the u.s. government, which concurrently represents the government of the republic of viet nam, has negotiated with the d.r.v.n. government which concurrently represents the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, for an agreement to end the war and restore peace in viet nam. it must be held responsible for the acts of the nguyen van thieu government in an attempt to obstruct and wreck the agreement. the u.s. government must keep its words and bear the responsibility for correcting the truculent and unreasonable attitude of the nguyen van thieu government and sign the agreement at the scheduled time, just as the d.r.v.n. government has pointed out in its statement. people throughout the world are eager to have the viet nam issue settled at an early date. any postponement of the peaceful solution of the viet nam issue by the u.s. government can only give rise to strong opposition and stern condemnation from the people and public opinion the world over.

the chinese people resolutely support the just stand of the october 26 statement of the d.r.v.n. government and are firmly confident that the just struggle waged by the vietnamese and other peoples of indochina will certainly be victorious.

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HSIEN-LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEE

Seriously Read and Study, Overcome Empiricism

by

The CCP Lotung Hsien Committee, Kwangtung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 18, 1972)

Chairman Mao teaches, "Those experienced in work must take up the study of theory and must read seriously; only then will they be able to systematize and synthesize their experience and raise it to the level of theory, only then will they not mistake their partial experience for universal truth and not commit empiricist errors." The members of our hsien CCP committee did not have much experience. However, because the members had not applied themselves to serious study, considerable mistakes of empiricism were made. In the past two years, through studying some Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works, members of the hsien CCP committee began to understand empiricism and overcome it.

Make Concrete Analysis of One's Own Experiences

In the past, some of our comrades used to think that their experiences were gained from practice and had been proved useful through practice. Hence, they always relied on past experiences in carrying out work. One of the members of the standing committee was the secretary of the Chihchung commune Party committee more than ten years ago. This year, he went to check the autumn planting in this commune. When he saw that water was being drained away from a paddy field just planted with seedlings, he jumped into the field at once to stop the flow. He said to the cadres of the brigade, "I have worked here for six years and I know these fields very well. If water is drained away from a field just planted with seedlings, how can the rice seedlings grow?" He called upon the cadres and the

commune members to make haste and check the draining. Two days later, he returned and discovered that not only was the water not stopped from draining, but the water he had blocked from flowing was also drained. The commune members told him, saying, "This piece of land is no longer what it used to be ten years ago. Ever since we carried out water conservation, even the nature of the soil has changed. If water is not drained from the fields, all rice seedlings would die of submersion."

Another member of the standing committee who formerly worked at the management of water conservation in Lingshui hsien, was very experienced in the job. After his transfer to our hsien, he again took charge of the water conservation work. When he heard that three communes had disputes over water, he thought, "There were the same disputes over water in Lingshui hsien before, and the problem was solved by introducing a system in the hsien. What need to be done here is to lay down a set of regulations." He formulated and passed down a number of rules but the disputes remained unsolved. When he got down to investigate, he discovered that the problem was not due to lack of regulation and system, and that the disputes arose from poorly built irrigation canals which failed to supply an adequate flow of water.

Why have these two experienced comrades blundered? Why were those once useful experiences no longer applicable? Chairman Mao says, "The different laws for directing different wars are determined by the differnt circumstances of those wars--differences in their time, place and nature." From this, we realize that all our work experiences are gained at a certain time and place and are subject to the limitations of these specific conditions. A certain experience which is useful here today may lose its relevancy if applied again tomorrow in another place because of changes in the conditions. Hence, it is not surprising to see blunders and errors if one uses the experiences gained ten years ago for today, or apply intact the experiences obtained in Lingshui hsien to Lotung without taking into account the changes that have occurred in time, place and other factors. There is nothing wrong with these experiences. The error lies in the indiscriminate use of one's experiences without considering actual conditions and in mistaking particular experience for universal truth.

Someone remarked, "If one has a great deal of experience, one is liable to make empiricist errors." But in fact, it is a good thing to have a great deal of experience in work. Whether one commits mistakes of empiricism or not is not determined by the mass of experience one possesses. It all depends on one's ability or inability to analyze and use one's own experiences with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the previous winter, a commune bordering the sea in our hsien increased production by planting a new strain of rice. When the news got to the other communes, they all requested that the hsien CCP committee popularize this new rice strain with full force all at once. From the point of view as laid out in "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," we made a careful analysis and concluded that the new strain was successfully trial-produced under such conditions as fertile soil, good irrigation, relative high temperature and sufficient labor. As some communes did not possess such conditions, immediate

large-scale propagation of the new strain could result in poor harvest, and it was decided that experiments be conducted first before popularization. Experiments carried out by various communes over the past year proved that the new strain could result in poor harvest, and it was decided that experiments be conducted first before popularization. Experiments carried out by various communes over the past year proved that the new strain was not really suitable for every brigade and commune in the hsien. In this way, we avoided making an error.

Everybody realizes that one cannot take any one experience either absolutely positively or altogether negatively. It is necessary to use the "one dividing into two" viewpoint to make certain which experience can be universally applied and which can only be used at a certain time and place, which experience is limited in perspective and which experience is good for what particular thing. It is only then can one apply experiences with flexibility according to specific situations, thereby conforming to the Marxist theory of cognition and steering clear of mistakes of empiricism.

Deepen Our Understanding, Raise the Level of Experiences to a Higher Plane

We were often content with knowing what our own experiences were without trying to find out why they were so. When we knew something to be correct, we could not tell why it was right, and when we saw a mistake, we were unable to say why it was wrong. This then, is also another manifestation of empiricism.

In 1969, swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i again fanned up an ill wind, putting out the contraband of "cutting off the tail of capitalism" in a vain attempt to carry out accounting at the brigade-level and bring about equalitarian distribution. Some individual brigades in our hsien put this into practice. We recalled at the time the experience and lesson we learned when swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type sabotaged the productive forces by launching "equalization and transfer" ten years ago, and we felt that up to the present, we should still adhere to the principle that "ownership by the production team is the basic form in the three-level system of ownership of means of production in the people's commune," and the principle of to each according to his labor. But nobody could put forth convincing arguments. When we heard from the others that what they did was "in line with the broad trend of communism," nobody dared to express his own views, and individual brigades were left to follow their own way. It was only a year later, when it was proved that their aim was not to "cut off the tail of capitalism" but to do away with socialist policy that we made up our mind to correct the mistake.

Why is it that we were unable to oppose mistakes which we knew to be wrong through past experience? We now realize that aside from our own selfish ideas, another important factor was that our experiences still remained in the stage of perception and had not yet got to the level of theory. Chairman Mao says, "Perception only solves problems of phenomena; theory alone can solve problems of essence." By observing the "equalization and

transfer" carried out by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, we noticed the many bad results and knew that it could never work out. But we had not understood its essence and the theory and line behind it. And we had but a superficial knowledge of the correctness and the necessity of adhering to the principle of "Ownership by the production team is the basic form in the three-level system of ownership of means of production in the people's commune," and the principle of to each according to his labor. Therefore, it followed that we were unable to oppose the interferences from swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and failed to persist in the Party's line and policy.

Recently, we have studied "The Critique of the Gotha Program." From this brilliant Marxist thesis, we realize the historical necessity of carrying out the principle of "to each according to his labor" in the period of socialism owing to the limitations of productivity and the consciousness of the masses. We also understand that all the Party's policies in the present stage are formulated according to Marxist theories, that they conform to the objective laws of social development and that to go against these policies can result in failures according to these objective laws. Thus, the error we made with respect to "cutting off the tail of capitalism" has raised our cognition from the level of perception to the level of theory. We adhere to the Party's line and policies and are more determined to overcome the ideological surges of the extreme "Left."

From the struggles in the criticism of revisionism and in the rectification of work style over the past two years, we further realize that the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat is protracted and complex. We understand that the principal trick of the class enemies is to have a "red flag" to oppose the red flag, to hide their reactionary nature behind falsifications, and to tamper with the Party's line and policies by shouting "revolutionary" slogans. If we are satisfied with our own partial and superficial experiences and keep our knowledge of things in the stage of perception, and if we only look at phenomena on the surface and notice only the external relations between things without serious reading and study and without using the Marxist-Leninist standpoint, viewpoint and method to search for the essence of things, to grasp the intrinsic relations of things and master comparatively more perfect knowledge, then we shall be bound to mistake falsehood for truth and be deceived in the midst of complex class struggle. Many facts prove that if one is empiricist in thinking, one would waver between the "Left" and the Right politically and go astray from the correct line. From this, we earnestly feel the extreme importance of mastering Marxism. All agree that without serious reading and study, it is impossible for one to get rid of empiricism and avoid being deceived.

In the past two years, members of the hsien CCP committee repeatedly studied the five philosophical works of Chairman Mao, and read the section on philosophy in Engel's "Anti-Dühring," gradually raising their own consciousness for reading and study.

Take in New Things, Study New Problems

Some comrades in our hsien CCP committee have worked for a long time in Lotung and they thought that they carried the geographical features of the entire hsien in their minds. Hence, they thought that for whatever place in the hsien, they could guess the situation more or less correctly just by instant conjecture. Still some comrades held that since agricultural production was "a business of double planting and double harvesting year after year," their own rich store of experiences would suffice.

Are our experiences really adequate? Only facts can give a good answer. Last spring, on the hsien CCP committee's discussion on the acreage for early crops, some people held that according to their first year's experience, they could only plant a little over 140,000 mow, that it would be impossible to plant more, and that "expanding a little every year is a positive as well as a safe way of doing things." Others thought that it was possible to plant much more.

How much, in fact, could we plant? Could we apply the first year's experience again this year? We did not draw conclusions all at once. But all of us got to our feet, and went respectively to investigate all communes and certain brigades. We listened to the opinions of the masses and collected them together for study and discussion. Finally everybody realized that by assembling water conservation projects together on a large scale, we had enlarged the area of irrigated land and increased the holding capacity of reservoirs in comparison with past years. As a result, the hsien now possessed great potentials for changing single cropping fields to double cropping ones, turning slopes into paddy fields and reclaiming wasteland. Especially after the education in ideology and political line, we had further implemented the Party's line and policies and further mobilized the socialist enthusiasm of the masses who had an ardent wish to learn from Tachai and catch up with Hsiyang. The masses did many things which we had not even thought of; and completed within a short while projects which we thought would take several years.

Chiusuo commune was situated by the sea. At first we presumed that they had no land to reclaim. However, the masses were determined to make more contributions to the revolution and proposed "making fields from the sea." They struggled for a month and succeeded in building 1,000 mow of fields by damming parts of the sea. These moving facts made us realize that situations were developing, the revolution was advancing and that we should not stick rigidly to last year's experiences. By full investigations and study and on the basis of estimating the various new factors, we resolved to break the old confinements and decided to plant 180,000 mow of early crops. We succeeded in planting 185,000 mow and the entire hsien reaped a bumper grain harvest.

Chairman Mao says, "Every process, whether in the realm of nature or of society, progresses and develops by reason of its internal contradiction and struggle, and the movement of human knowledge should also progress and develop along with it." We realize that to assume that one's own experiences are

enough and adequate is to take the objective world as an unchangeable phenomenon and to believe that man's cognition of truth can be accomplished at one stroke. The comrades assert that this is taking one's experiences as the ultimate truth whereas it is in fact, an idealist and metaphysical viewpoint which will certainly cause damage to the revolutionary cause in work.

In the past two years, we have followed Chairman Mao's teaching, seriously read and study, repeatedly checked on empiricist thinking, and strived to accept new things and to study new problems. Apart from leaving a person to take care of routine work in the office, all members of the standing committee went respectively and stayed in basic units to carry out investigations and study. We investigated the new situation as well as old problems. Through carrying out penetrating investigation and study and by guiding the work at basic levels, we have given play to the work style of linking closely with reality, thus gradually overcoming empiricist weaknesses. We strived to work in line with the materialist theory of reflection and as a result, the tasks in the hsien were carried out in a down-to-earth manner. This spring, after thorough investigations, we expanded the acreage for early crops to 230,000 mow and again seized a bumper harvest of early crops.

Recently, we held a discussion of next year's production plans. Our hsien expanded the area devoted to early crops by 45,000 mow last year and 50,000 mow this year. Should we enlarge the early crop acreage by 40,000 or 50,000 mow against next year? We repeatedly studied the progress of water conservation projects in the hsien this year and various other factors such as the per-mow yield. We made a preliminary decision to enlarge the acreage next year by 20,000 mow over that of this year, and to actively raise the per-mow yield of early crops. All of us agree that situations of the past year, this year and next year differ and that we should plan the program for next year according to actual developments to avoid repeating empiricist errors.

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SCHOOL TEACHERS

Further Arrange Proper Jobs for Teachers

- The Party committee of Hunan Normal College takes into consideration the needs of the development of the educational revolution and teachers' concrete conditions in doing work. Teachers are enabled to give play to their professional skills and make a proper contribution to the proletarian revolutionary cause

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 28, 1972)

(By our own correspondent) In the light of the needs of the development of the educational revolution and the teachers' concrete conditions, the Party committee of Hunan Normal College has further arranged proper jobs for the teachers in an effort to make every teacher give full play to his professional skills and contribute properly toward the proletarian educational cause.

To further implement firmly the Party's policy, the Party committee organized leadership members at various levels to study seriously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's series of writings on the problem of intellectuals. The firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals was taken as an important part of the criticize-revisionism and rectification effort. Everyone was given a deep understanding of the great significance of the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals in training and building a force of proletarian intellectuals and in achieving overall proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres of the superstructure. We must draw a clear line of distinction between giving full play to intellectuals' professional skills under the leadership of the correct line and following the line of "relying on specialists" and between selecting and promoting old teachers with relatively good political and ideological performance and between relatively strong professional capacity to do certain teaching and leadership work and "relying on professors to run schools" under the rule of the revisionist line.

Through study, many comrades came to understand that in the great majority of intellectuals who came from the old society, we must see not only the relatively deep poisonous influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism and their world outlook as basically one of the bourgeoisie but also see their fervent love for the Party, their support for socialism and their willingness to serve the people and especially their profound changes in spiritual outlook since the great cultural revolution. We must see not only their having been for long in a "three-separation" state but also their possession of certain professional skills and what was invented and created by some of them after re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers. To make rational arrangements for the employment of intellectuals in keeping with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, we must arrange for every intellectual to be placed in a post allowing the full development of his special skills, in the light of such factors as his political performance, his professional proficiency, his physical fitness, etc.

With awareness heightened, the Party branches of various departments made an analysis of intellectuals one by one and made readjustments where irrational employment arrangements had been made. Some old teachers with teaching experience were generally arranged to be placed on the forefront of teaching. Some were assigned to such jobs as the training of young teachers, scientific research, translation of foreign scientific data, collation of what was obtained through self-practice, etc., as compatible with their particular skills. Some old teachers advanced in age and poor in health and yet still yearning for a chance to do something for the people were given work within their capacity.

The Chinese language department at first dared not arrange for an associate professor to do teaching. In the further firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the General Party Branch of the department made a renewed overall analysis of this associate professor and decided to call into play his special skills by arranging for him to compile and write a Han language textbook. He felt deeply moved and decided to do his best for the people.

The Party committee of Hunan Normal College also let some old teachers take up leadership work related to teaching and scientific research. An old lecturer was originally the head of the Party history teaching and research group of the political teaching department. In the further firm implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the Party General Branch of the department took into consideration the fact that this lecturer was not involved in any major problem politically and ideologically and had behind him many years of teaching experience. It was suggested that he be promoted to group head with two young teachers appointed as deputy heads.

The new and old teachers fought in unity. This made for prominent changes in the features of the teaching and research group. According to statistics prepared by eight departments, of the 74 persons acting as heads and deputy heads of teaching and research groups before the great cultural revolution, the majority were reassigned and given certain teaching leadership duties.

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Guide the Progress of Young Teachers Along the Red-and-Expert Road

- The Party committee of Talien (Dairen) Technical College takes line education as the lever. Various teaching groups, teaching-material compiling and writing groups and scientific research groups practice three-in-one combination with a view to learning from each other and seeking mutual improvement

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 28, 1972)

(By our own correspondent) With line education taken as the lever, the Party committee of the Talien Technical College has through various means fostered and elevated the young teachers and guided their advance along the red-and-expert road.

Of the teachers of the Talien Technical College, young ones account for 60 percent. The Party committee of the college organized them along with old teachers to go deep into factories and rural areas in separate groups over different periods to learn from the worker-peasant masses. In the three major revolutionary campaigns, they were enabled to receive education in proletarian advanced ideas, acquire practical experience and strive to remold their world outlook.

In sharing the designing of a fishing boat, young teacher Kao Hsi-yen of the ship hull teaching and research office of the shipbuilding department constantly lent an ear to what master workers told him about the history of two-line struggle on the fishing front. He further saw the significance of the training of a large number of technical personnel. He made it his ambition to stay loyal to the Party's educational enterprise and foster new personnel for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

In designing the main illumination circuits for a fishing boat, due to lack of knowledge about ship wiring, he ran into a large host of difficulties. He intensively studied the fundamental theoretical knowledge of electrical engineering, and humbly learned from old workers and approached old teachers for advice. He repeatedly acquainted himself with the illumination circuit diagrams for different types of fishing boats. At last, he completed the designing assignment. He acquired a whole lot of designing knowledge about ship wiring including the radio system and the automatic control system. After the completion of designing, Kao Hsi-yen again took a hand in the installation work involved. He moved further ahead ideologically and professionally.

To counter the situation of the lack of practical experience of young teachers in teaching, the Party committee of the college put them on the forefront of teaching, production and scientific research, so that they could train and improve themselves in practical work. After graduation from college, young teacher Sun Pao-yüan of the mechanical department acted as a

research student for several years. He lacked actual teaching experience. When the college opened a machine-making experimental class, he and other teachers went deep into the midst of students to make investigations and studies. In the light of the actual conditions of students, teaching plans were revised. Teaching results were relatively satisfactory. In committing himself to guiding the general designing of a milling machine, he not only gave the students a relatively all-round knowledge of machine tool designing but learned something he did not understand before. He thus received tempering. He improved himself in his ideological consciousness and in his professional leadership ability.

To give the young teachers an opportunity to learn theory on the basis of a stint of production practice, the Party committee of the college decided that the 100-odd new teachers who had remained in school after graduation in the past few years be allowed absence from production duties to pursue further studies and to study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and acquire fundamental technical theoretical knowledge. To raise the young teachers' foreign language level, the college also held spare-time English and Japanese classes, with over 200 teachers attending.

In the various links of the chain of effort to train young teachers, this college pays attention to combining young teachers with some old ones, so that the latter can give the former proper guidance. Various study groups, teaching material compiling and writing groups and scientific research groups practice the three-combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young with a view to learning from each other and seeking mutual improvement.

* * *

ECONOMY

Industrial and Communications Enterprises Continuously Develop the Work of Economy

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 28, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Nanking dated October 27, 1972) Since the beginning of this year, in conjunction with the unfolding of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work and the conducting of the line education, the industrial and communications enterprises in various areas have made efforts to strengthen their management and push the work of economy to develop continuously.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committees of various localities mobilized the masses to criticize the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, to uncover the phenomena of extravagance and waste, to implement conscientiously Chairman Mao's directives of "strictly practicing economy" and "building the country through diligence and frugality," and to improve enterprise management in a down-to-earth manner, thereby making new achievements in the work of economy.

From January to September this year, Shanghai municipality saved 42,000 tons of rolled steel, 5,500 tons of non-ferrous metals, 370,000 tons of coal, 350 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 13,000 tons of petroleum, and also made tremendous achievements in the economical use of timber, sulphuric acid, caustic soda and pure alkali. Since this year, Kansu Province has economized more coal, electric power and various kinds of metals than it did last year.

In Liaoning Province, the experience of Talien Steel Plant and Nanp'iao Mining Bureau in improving enterprise management and continuously lowering consumption has been popularized throughout the province, enabling a number of the keypoint enterprises to reduce their consumption of raw and semi-finished materials quickly. According to statistics, 52 of the 71 targets of consumption in turning out major products of 30 varieties in the province have dropped to below the best level of the past.

To reduce the consumption of coal, Peking municipality has listed the innovation of boilers as one of the important points in this year's work of economy, and the masses are mobilized to make general inspection of the boilers and chimneys of the municipality and to carry out innovation in a planned way and step by step. At present, in the whole municipality, more than 3,000 boilers have been renovated, and the efficiency of power and heat generation can generally be raised by 14 to 20 percent, and the consumption of coal lowered by about 20 percent.

In Kiangsu Province, from May to August this year, provincial meetings on economy were held twice to exchange information of and experience in the work of economy and recovery of scrap steel and iron. From January to September, the whole province economized more than 655,000 tons of coal,

15,400 tons of rolled steel, 22,200 tons of petroleum, 293 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 17,300 tons of sulphuric acid, 6,700 tons of caustic soda, and 2,600 tons of pure alkali.

During the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the broad masses of workers and staff members of the industrial and communications enterprises in various localities vigorously carry out technical innovation and tap potentials by introducing technological innovation, improving the products and the operational skills, and minimizing discards and rejects, thereby further opening new ways of increasing production and practicing economy.

Since the beginning of this year, the industrial and communications enterprises in various localities have also made comparatively big development in the extensive adoption of new technological processes, new techniques and new materials and in the multi-purpose utilization of "three kinds of waste." New technological processes which require little or no cutting, such as powder metallurgy, precision casting, engineering plastics, substitution of nodular graphite cast iron for steel, cold protrusion and cold rolling of steel bar, have been further popularized. This not only effectively raises the production efficiency but also increases the rate of utility of raw and semi-finished materials and economizes a great deal of valuable building materials for the state.

For the purpose of meeting the needs of developing industrial and agricultural production, the industrial and communications enterprises in various localities also tightly grasp planned and economical use of electric power, and have scored comparatively good results in this concern. In some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions such as Kiangsu, Shanghai and Kwangsi, the annual plans of economy of electric power have been fulfilled by about 70 percent from January to September this year.

As a result of the deep-going conduct of education in ideology and political line, the broad masses of cadres and workers on the industrial and communications fronts carry on the fine tradition of hard struggle and consciously save every screw, every log of timber and every valve for the revolution. The "iron men's recovery team" of Tach'ing Oilfield has in the past few years covered three quarters of the areas of this oilfield, recovered large quantities of material and made many repairs of the derricks, hoses and other equipment, meeting the urgent demands in oil production. Since the beginning of this year, the Ministry of Fuel and Chemical Industries has organized more than 100 people and sent them deep into the enterprises to sum up and popularize the experience of tapping potentials through stock-taking, renovating used equipment and utilizing rejects. According to incomplete statistics, by renovating used equipment and utilizing rejects, this system has this year created a value amounting to 80 million yuan or so.

According to rough statistics, in 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, 138,000 tons of rolled steel, 5 million tons of coal, 152,000 tons of petroleum, 1,780 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, and

929,000 cubic meters of timber have been economized in the first half of this year. Recently, the State Planning Commission held a national forum on the work of stock-taking and economy in Nanking to sum up and exchange experience in the work of stock-taking and economy. The consensus of the representatives of various regions and departments to this forum was that positive achievements had been made in the work of economy, but there still were great potentials for economy. They were determined to implement better the Party's general line of building socialism and its various directives and policies and, under the leadership of the Party committees at all levels, to carry out the work of economy more deeply and more meticulously and to make new contributions toward the cause of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

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TRANSPORTATION

Railway Workers Overfulfill Tasks of Freight Hauling for First Nine Months of This Year

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 21, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Peking dated October 20, 1972) Under the leadership of Party organizations at various levels, the broad masses of workers and staff members of the railway transportation departments throughout the country penetratingly criticized revisionism and rectify style of work and strengthen enterprise management and organization of transportation. They have overfulfilled their tasks of goods transportation for the first nine months of this year.

From January to September this year, the volume of goods transported by railway in the whole country increased by 7.9 percent as against that in the corresponding period of last year. The volume of such staple supplies as iron, steel, coke, coal, petroleum, timber and chemical fertilizer was greater than that in the same period of last year. The average time of turnover of freight trains throughout the country was shorter than that in the corresponding period of last year, and the rate of punctuality of train service also continued to go up. In September, the rate of punctuality of passenger trains and freight trains under the railway bureaus of Sian, Tsinan, Wuhan, Huhehot, Tsitsihar, Chinchou, Nanch'ang and Canton was the best record in recent years.

New achievements were also scored in the safety of train service from January to September. Some old advanced units, such as the crew of the "Mao Tse-tung" locomotive and the Kuyeh locomotive section under the Peking Railway Bureau, Hsiaotung station under Chinchou Railway Bureau, the Wuling maintenance section of the Pinchou work section under the Canton Railway Bureau, still ranked among the advanced. In addition, many new advanced units which were accident-free for a long period of time had emerged. At present, after learning the experience of the crew of the "Mao Tse-tung" locomotive, the crew of 152 locomotives throughout the country have attained the milestone of running more than 1,000,000 kilometers in safety.

Since the turn of this year, the Party organizations at various levels of the railways departments have penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line, conscientiously organized the workers and staff members to read works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, and carried out revolutionary mass criticism, thereby further eliminating the pernicious influence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and raising the consciousness of the broad masses of workers and staff members in class struggle and line struggle. In the course of the line education, many units have further implemented the Party's policies and brought the role of the cadres, old workers and technician into active play. Playing their role as the backbone, the old cadres of the railways bureaus of Shenyang, Wuhan, Sian and Tsinan lead the masses to grasp resolution tightly and promote production vigorously. As a result, transportation shows a marked progress as compared with the past.

While conscientiously making a success of the criticism against revision and the rectification of style of work and strengthening line education, Party organizations at all levels of the railways departments implement in an all-round manner the policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production" and strengthen their leadership over transportation. Many railway bureaus have unfolded the mass movement to insure fine quality, high output, safety and punctuality, and the leading cadres go deeply into the basic-level units to organize transportation.

Since the beginning of this year, taking the line as the key link, various railway bureaus have tightly grasped enterprise management. They have gone further to readjust the organizational bodies, strengthen the administrative system, reinforce the production command personnel, reinforce the leading groups and the functioning bodies at various levels, and set up the universal system governing posts and responsibilities. Many railway bureaus have held study classes for regulators and locomotive operators, thereby raising the technical and vocational levels of the workers and staff members. After the locomotive operators have raised their level of control and stoking and built up their abilities to maintain and service the locomotive, they are able to start the locomotive quickly, run it smoothly and stop it accurately, haul more carriages at high speed, and make economical use of coal.

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OIL PRODUCTION

Tach'ing Drilling Team "1205" Sums Up Experience and Continues To March Forward

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 21, 1972)

"Achievements can only illustrate the past but neither the present nor the future. We should as the mountaineers do leave our footprints behind and continue to march toward the peak." Tach'ing Drilling Team "1205" completely turns the Tach'ing workers' heroic words into its action. It scales the peaks one after another. By now it has scaled another new peak: To drill one well by using only one drilling bit in one day.

Why is it that this drilling team can continue to create new achievements? Its practice tells us that one must combat self-conceit, break with complacency and continue to impose new tasks on oneself.

Led by our Party, the people's army invariably sums up its experience, puts forth a new task and continues to win another victory every time it has won a victory. In this way, the army constantly maintains its surging revolutionary vigor and may not become conceited and be beside itself after winning a victory.

We must learn from and carry forward this tradition of the people's army and the revolutionary spirit of drilling team "1205" of continuing to make new creations. After making an achievement, we should continue to win still greater achievements; after attaining a certain level, we must strive to attain a still higher level. In no way should we be conceited and complacent and stand still. Instead, we should make greater efforts and march forward bravely.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Editor

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Eight years ago, iron man Comrade Wang Chin-hsi made this proposal: Drill one well by using only one drilling bit in one day. This was generally called the "big three-one" well. In the past eight years, the broad masses of workers on the front of oil-well drilling in the Tach'ing Oilfield have been fighting arduously for this goal. Drilling team "1205" which was headed by Comrade Wang Chin-hsi before he died has always gone in the fore and has been making new achievements continuously. This year, they have eventually succeeded in drilling a "big three-one" well, realizing Comrade Wang Chin-hsi's last will.

Put Forth the Goal for Struggle

Last year, comrades of team "1205" created the record drilling footage of 127,000 meters a year. In the new year to come, should a new goal for struggle be set? Some people proposed making further efforts and continuing to march forward. Others cherished the idea of "near completion" and thought that the eixsting level was already high enough.

In view of this idea of "near completion," the Party branch educated the workers and staff members in ideology and political line by conducting among them activities of learning from the iron man and recalling the history of the drilling team. When he was still alive, the iron man who was then the team leader often imposed new demands on the whole team, encouraging it to create new records. In the initial period of the battle to build Tach'ing, the iron man said: "We must throw into the Pacific the label that China's petroleum industry lags behind." Team "1205" achieved the goal of struggle for drilling seven oil wells in one month. After the construction of the Tach'ing Oilfield, the iron man again suggested "working miracles through hard struggle and achieving the drilling footage of 100,000 meters in one year." Team "1205" worked together with Team "1202" and achieved the drilling footage of over 100,000 meters in 1966. Before he died, the iron man, although very ill, still did not forget the development of China's petroleum industry and the creation of a new record of drilling. Led by the Party and inspired by the iron man's spirit, Team "1205" achieved the record drilling footage of 127,000 meters last year.

Through study and recounting of past facts, all comrades were resolved to realize the last will of the iron man, their former leader, and took the drilling of the "big three-one" wells as their new goal for struggle.

Concretely Sum Up Experience

When the new goal of struggle was put forward, most of the comrades were very confident, but some were not so confident. Accordingly, the Party branch led all to dispel their worries by summing up experience and making concrete analysis and encouraged them to work with revolutionary vigor.

Before 1966, Team "1205" never achieved the drilling footage of 100,000 meters in one year. But it drilled 100,000 meters in 1966. Before 1971, it never achieved the drilling footage of 127,000 meters in one year. But it drilled 127,000 meters in 1971. This made all understand that things always developed continuously and new achievement could be made one after another and that, if objective conditions permitted and if subjective efforts were exerted, the things which could not be done in the past were feasible at present.

They also made concrete analysis of three wells. In 1968, they drilled two wells each with one drilling bit, one taking 29 hours 40 minutes and the other 27 hours 40 minutes. Each took more than 24 hours to drill. But, this demonstrated that it was entirely possible to drill a well by using only one drilling bit if this drilling bit was used properly. The third

well was drilled by means of two drilling bits. Change of the drilling bit might took some time, but the time actually spent was only 23 hours 50 minutes. This further illustrated that it was also entirely possible to drill one well in one day.

Apart from these, in recent years, although not a single "big three-one" well was drilled, yet "small three-one" wells had been drilled, and that was, one drilling bit was used to make a footage of 1,000 meters in one day. Since "small three-one" wells could be drilled, why couldn't we do more than 1,000 meters and drill "big three-one" wells if we were determined to work with all-out efforts, to master the operational skills and to adopt a scientific approach? Through this careful analysis, all comrades saw their potentials and understood that it was entirely possible for them to drill "big three-one" wells providing they displayed the revolutionary spirit.

Bitter Technical Training

Team "1205" had many new hands but few old hands. Of the more than 70 men of the team, only ten and more had already participated in this work before 1964. Under this condition, it was impossible to drill a "big three-one" well if effort was not made to grasp the fundamental work in a down-to-earth manner and to raise the technical level generally.

Since the beginning of this year, Team "1205" criticized the "theory that technique is useless" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and went further to carry out activities of hard technical training for the revolution. This made all understand that if the drill operators could not handle the drill properly and the vise makers failed to make useful vises, they were not worthy of their names and could not make contributions toward drilling "big three-one" wells.

Before starting to dril "big three-one" wells, they again carried out technical training at five wells. Each time, they imposed stern demands on themselves as in drilling a "big three-one" well, summed up experience and learned from the lessons. The cadres were required to get familiar with the conditions there so as to exercise command appropriately; the drill operators were required to know clearly the conditions of the earth strata so as to make rational use of the drilling bit; the young workers were required to be versed in the operational skills so that they would make no mistakes. In the course of drilling the "big three-one" well, all members of the team worked accurately and in close cooperation, guaranteeing success of each motion. They came to realize that: Without solid fundamental work, they cannot scale the peak of the drilling techniques.

A Strict Scientific Approach

In drilling a "big three-one" well, revolutionary vigor alone will not do, but a strict scientific approach will be needed. Rational use of the drilling bit is a crucial problem. To prolong the use of a drilling bit, it is necessary to enlarge the displace of mud, to reduce the drilling pressure and to make full use of the "thrust" in the course of drilling the upper part of the well.

During technical training, some comrades were impatient. The workers of the first shift who started the drilling sometimes paid one-sided attention to the drilling footage and therefore increased the drilling pressure enormously. Upon learning this, the Party branch promptly educated all to have a scientific attitude and to achieve dialectical unity between the lengthening of the use of a drilling bit and the quickening of the speed of drilling. The speed of connecting a single drill rod was an important time factor. Some comrades suggested breaking down the old convention of connecting a single drill rod and adopted a method which was fast but unsafe. The Party branch again educated all to observe the operational requirements and to insure safety in production. In this way, they achieved outstanding results in accomplishing their tasks without accident in this arduous and tense fight of drilling "big three-one" wells.

In the face of new achievement, Team "1205" was neither conceited nor frivolous. Its members regarded this achievement as a new victory won in the implementation by all workers and staff members of the general line of socialist construction charted by Chairman Mao. They also said that they could not succeed in drilling the "big three-one" wells if they did not learn the experience of the fraternal teams and did not seek support from the fraternal units.

At present, Team "1205" is scaling a new peak of well drilling in the spirit of continuing the revolution.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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FILM SHOWS

Tientsin Suburban Peasants See More Films

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Oct. 31, 1972)

an increasing number of film projection teams go round the suburbs of tientsin city, and peasant attendance averages one film a week.

one of china's biggest cities, tientsin was a base for plunder and oppression of the people by the imperialists and bureaucrat capitalists. in the city proper were many big cinemas enjoyed mainly by the exploiting classes. there was not a single theatre in the suburbs. the peasants in some places had no electric lights but used candles or oil lamp.

the first suburban film projection team was set up in 1952 as culture and education developed after china's liberation. seven cinemas were built by 1965. the suburban film projection teams were equipped with forty projectors operated by more than a hundred people.

more teams were set up during the cultural revolution. by the end of 1971, the suburbs had 80 film projectors and more than 200 projectionists. now every commune has at least one projection team. some production brigades have their own sparetime projectionists. admission to a film show comes to one to three cents a person, which is paid from the public welfare funds of the communes or brigades.

film projectors were imported before liberation. now all are made in china. during the cultural revolution, the tientsin film machinery factory turned out portable 8.75 mm film projectors for the peasants. each weighs only 20 kilogrammes. a projectionist can load it on the back of his bicycle to tour the countryside.

seeking to improve their service, the film projection teams give special shows when necessary.

HANDICRAFTS

East China Province Expands Art Handicrafts

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 31, 1972)

east china's chekiang province, a traditional centre of art handicrafts, has added carpets, painted egg shells, sea-shell carvings and other items to its list of traditional products. the province has long been famous for its chingtien soapstone carvings, boxwood carvings, wenchou sculpture lace, celadon, bamboo and straw plaited articles and carved wooden and bone ware. the products are exported to more than one hundred countries and regions.

output of art handicrafts for the first half of this year was one-third more than the same 1971 period, and the 1971 production was 14 times the figure of early post-liberation period.

the communist party and the state after liberation helped handicraft art develop both artistically and in terms of items for daily use.

new studios were set up in which experienced craftsmen were organized for production and young people are trained. in many places, art handicrafts are a source of side-line income for commune members. in tzuchi county, peasants in 24 communes have taken up straw plaiting as side-line production. many families in the tungyang county are making wood carvings, a centuries-old local skill. women commune members in ningpo, taichou and other coastal counties do embroidery as side-line production.

some 900,000 people in chekiang province take part in art handicrafts. special meetings are regularly held for craftsmen to exchange experience. technical stations have been set up in some places to help communes or production brigades improve workmanship.

professional craftsmen are often sent to visit people's communes, fishing islands, factories and mines as well as such former revolutionary centres as yenan and the chingkang mountains to encourage new works. more than 500 new works of chingtien soapstone carvings have been made in the past few years covering a wide range of subjects, including "long march", "chingkang mountains", "palestinian guerrillas" and "taching oilfield". these works on contemporary themes, exquisitely done with traditional technique, have a higher artistic level than former works.

with the encouragement of provincial art handicrafts departments, veteran craftsmen have not only carried forward traditional art but made bold new designs. a sculptured screen, three metres in length and width, which portrays shaoshan, the birthplace of chairman mao.

was designed by veteran craftsman hsieh hsiang-ju, who has more than 40 years of experience in the art. it was created by the veteran craftsman and his colleagues to mark the 30th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's article "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" in may this year.

WHEAT SOWING

Peking Outskirts Complete Wheat Sowing

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

wheat sowing is finished on the outskirts of peking. the acreage exceeds last year's.

full preparations made before the sowing speeded up the work. in yenching county north of the great wall, where the frost sets in early, the commune members were fully mobilized and overfulfilled the county's sowing plan by october first.

wheat was sown on the land planted in summer to maize and other crops. because of a dry spell in summer, these crops ripened later than usual. this cut short the time for seeding the wheat. cadres and commune members worked day and night to sow in time as soon as the crops were harvested. in the race against time, many communes and brigades in four counties raised wheat seedlings in nurseries and transplanted immediately after the reaping.

members of party committees at all levels worked on the farms to help achieve high standards in sowing. leading members of the tunghsien county party committee went to work in two communes. they helped commune members sow large tracts of demonstration fields. on-the-spot meetings were held to inspect these field and improve sowing in the county. as a result, the land was well prepared and manured and now has full stands of sturdy seedlings.

FISHING

East China Coastal Communes Mechanizing Fishery

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 31, 1972)

east china's fukien province now has 1,700 motorized fishing junks, doubling the number in 1965. many fishing craft are furnished with light-seining and other mechanical equipment. the province's catches last year were nine times the 1949 figure, and the output in the first 9 months of this year was bigger than the same 1971 period.

this year's total tonnage of state-owned fishing craft in the province doubled that of last year.

the fishermen were exploited and oppressed in the old society by kuomintang reactionaries and local despots. fishing equipment was very backward. after liberation, the fishermen responded to chairman mao's call and got organized. relying on their collective economy and with state help, they developed fishing. the tungsheng fishing brigade of lienchiang county used to catch only river fish. after collectivization, the fishermen developed the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. now the brigade has 44 motorized fishing junks, each of over 80 horse power. in the past six years, it sold 39,500 tons of fish to the state. now the brigade has seven million yuan in public accumulation funds.

the party and government have paid attention to mechanization of fishing. leading members at various levels have gone down many times to conduct on-the-spot investigations. the state raised the purchasing power of communes for machinery by stabilizing the state purchasing price of fish on a long term basis and on many occasions lowering selling prices of engines and fuel earmarked for fishing areas.

the state has set up factories along the seaboard in the past few years to build and repair vessels, machinery and fishing gear. the industrial, communications and supply departments have also done their part.

with state assistance, major fishing communes and brigades have set up small shipyards and repairing shops. the shihma brigade in lunghai county can build motorized junks up to 50 tons, mechanical devices for drawing nets and marine propellers, in addition to repairing diesel engines.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALGERIA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Algerian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

premier chou en-lai today sent a message to chairman houari boumedienne extending warm congratulations on the national day of algeria. the message reads:

his excellency houari boumedienne, chairman of the council of revolution and premier of the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria,

algiers

on the occasion of the national day of the democratic people's republic of algeria, i extend warm congratulations to your excellency and the algerian government and people on behalf of the chinese government and people.

under the leadership of your excellency mr. chairman, the algerian government and people have won continuous new successes in their struggle of opposing imperialism, colonialism, big-power hegemonism and power politics, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing national economy and culture. the chinese government and people admire and rejoice at all this and sincerely wish you still greater successes.

we are deeply convinced that the traditional militant friendship between the chinese and algerian peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will surely be further strengthened and developed.

chou en-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, october 31, 1972

Algerian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

tayachi yaker, minister of commerce of algeria, and the algerian government delegation he is leading arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo.

present at the airport to welcome them were minister pai hsiang-kuo, vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, leading members of chinese departments yang shou-shan, tsao ke-chiang, li pin-chou, han hsu, li hsi-fu, wang chih-fan, lu hsueh-chien and chang hsing-chiao, and chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung.

also present were algerian ambassador to china chaieb taleb-bendiab and diplomatic officials of the algerian embassy in peking. diplomatic envoys and officials of the democratic people's republic of korea, arab countries and african countries, and cambodian ambassador to algeria chem snguon were present.

hsi yeh-sheng, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, who had made a special trip to shanghai from peking to welcome the distinguished algerian guests, arrived with them.

upon its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the delegation was welcomed and seen off at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

Youth Delegation of Party of National Liberation Front of Algeria Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

a youth delegation of the party of the national liberation front of algeria headed by saadna abdelkader, national secretary in charge of external relations of the party's youth organization, arrived in peking by air today for a friendly visit to china. it was greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations, including ou tang-liang, wu hsueh-chien, mao pao-chung, chia hsueh-chien, hsu ya-min and yu chung-hao, as well as youth representatives in peking.

present was first secretary of the algerian embassy in peking ahmed dekhili.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Doctor of Plastic Surgery Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

bernard o'brien, doctor of plastic surgery from australia, and his wife and daughter arrived here today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of medical circles, including kuo hsing-kuo, wu ying-kai, fan kuang and cheng hsu-hsi.

before coming to peking, the australian friends toured kwangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Minister Chi Peng-fei Gives Banquet in Honor of British Secretary of State Alec Douglas-Home and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening to welcome alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and his wife, the members of his party, the accompanying correspondents and the aircraft crew.

british ambassador to china j.m. addis and officials of the british embassy in peking also attended.

present were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and chang wen-chin, assistant foreign minister, and mesdames hsu han-ping, yang yang and tso yi.

in the banquet hall hung side by side the national flags of britain and china. foreign minister chi peng-fei and foreign secretary alec douglas-home spoke at the banquet.

minister chi peng-fei in his speech said: exchanges and contacts between china and britain have a long history. in the past century and more regrettable events have repeatedly occurred in the relations between the two

countries, but the chinese and british peoples have always been friendly to each other. in march this year our two government reached agreement on the exchange of ambassadors, and thus opened a new chapter in the history of the relations between our two countries.

he said: the chinese government consistently holds that the relations between states, whether their social systems are alike or not, should be based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence. "we are ready to work jointly with all the countries that uphold justice, with all the countries that are concerned for world peace, for winning and safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of all countries and for the relaxation of international tension." he expressed sympathy with and support for the european peoples in their efforts to defend the independence and sovereignty of their own countries and safeguard the peace and security of europe. he said: "the actions taken by any superpower to push expansionism under the facade of 'detente', to legalize the division of spheres of influence and further bring more european countries under its domination will only aggravate the tension in europe and will definitely not be accepted."

foreign secretary douglas-home in his speech pointed out that it is a matter of history that relations between china and britain have been uneven. "for the future," he said, "we are full of hope. in march of this year our two countries agreed to exchange ambassadors. that was a fresh beginning. and we are determined that this more personal relationship shall be beneficial to both countries, a positive and enduring contribution to neighbourliness and peace in the world."

after their speeches the band played the national anthems of britain and china.

present at the banquet were also leading members of other chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including yu sang, li chiang, mao hung-hsiang, hsiao peng, chen jen-hung, su chieh, chung fu-hsiang, li ching-chuan, wang yu-ching, fang kao, chung hui-kun, wu chung-hui, wang lei, wang yeh-chiu, wu chung-chao, chu mu-chih, miao hai-ling, chang shih-cheng, chen chun, yu hui-yung, ti fu-tsai, liu ai-feng, yueh chih-chien, wang tung, peng hua, chang ying, wang pen-tso, li hsi-fu, chu chuan-hsien, yang kung-su, li en-chiu and ma chia-chun.

Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei's Speech at Banquet in Honor of British Secretary of State Alec Douglas-Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

following is the full text of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei's speech at the banquet he gave this evening in honour of alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs:

respected sir alec and lady douglas-home,
distinguished british guests,
friends and comrades,

we are glad that sir alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and lady douglas-home have come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. on behalf of the chinese government, i express warm welcome to sir alec and lady douglas-home and all the other distinguished british guests.

exchanges and contacts between china and britain have a long history. in the past century and more regrettable events have repeatedly occurred in the relations between the two countries, but the chinese and british peoples have always been friendly to each other. the founding of the people's republic of china made it possible for our two countries to establish and develop relations on a new basis. in 1954 our two countries established diplomatic relations at charge d'affaires level. in march this year our two governments reached agreement on the exchange of ambassadors, and thus opened a new chapter in the history of the relations between our two countries.

the chinese government consistently holds that the relations between states, whether their social systems are alike or not, should be based on the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. all nations, big or small, should be equal. big nations should not bully the small and strong nations should not bully the weak. the affairs of a given country must be handled by its own people. the affairs of the world should be discussed and settled jointly by all the countries of the world, and it is absolutely impermissible for the one or two superpowers to monopolize them. china does not seek hegemony and she is opposed to the establishment of hegemony in the world by any other country. we are ready to work jointly with all the countries that uphold justice, with all the countries that are concerned for world peace, for winning and safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of all countries and for the relaxation of international tension.

it is most natural that the peoples of the european countries, who twice suffered from world war disasters in the present century, should be concerned for the peace and security of their own region. we sympathize with and support the european peoples in their efforts to defend the independence and sovereignty of their own countries and safeguard the peace and security of europe. we believe that the situation in europe can be eased only when the independence and sovereignty of all the european countries are truly respected and their position as equals fully recognized. the actions taken by any superpower to push expansionism under the facade of "detente", to legalize the division of spheres of influence and further bring more european countries under its domination will only aggravate the tension in europe and will definitely not be accepted.

china and britain have different social systems. and we do not cover up the fact that there remain some differences and outstanding questions between our two countries. however, the relations between our two countries should and can be developed on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and the questions between our two countries can be settled step by step through negotiation and consultation. through the joint efforts of our two sides, sino-british relations have markedly improved in the past two years. trade and scientific-technological and cultural exchanges between our two countries are being strengthened, and friendly visits between the peoples and political personages are becoming more and more frequent. i believe that the present visit by sir alec douglas-home will help propel the development of good relations between our two countries. i wish sir alec douglas-home success in his visit.

now i propose a toast

to the friendship between the chinese and british peoples,

to the development of the relations between our two countries,

to the health of her majesty elizabeth ii, queen of britain,

to the health of prime minister edward heath,

to the health of sir alec and lady douglas-home,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from britain present, and

to the health of all our friends and comrades present here exclamation

British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Douglas-Home's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

following is the full text of the speech by alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, at the banquet given here this evening by chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei:

mr. foreign minister, mr. minister of foreign trade,

excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

i would like to express my gratitude to you, mr. minister, for the warmth of the welcome which you and your country have extended to my wife and to me and to all your other british guests since we arrived in peking yesterday morning. in particular, mr. minister, we appreciate the splendid dinner you have offered us tonight in this remarkable building. when your band played the eton boating song i felt completely at home. i was a boy at eton when my wife's father was headmaster of the school, and we married but later on.

in your speech you made generous expressions of friendship towards us and our country: we reciprocate them. it is a matter of history that relations between china and britain have been uneven. i will not examine the reasons for this now. rather, i wish to speak of the present and of the future.

today there is a fund of goodwill for china in britain. there is deep interest in all aspects of your political, economic and cultural life. i know this from my postbag and from my day-to-day contacts with people in many walks of life. there is much admiration too for the way in which you overcame the legacy left by 50 years of civil disturbance and also the problems arising from natural conditions in your country. it is good to see a society at peace with itself and at peace with others. for the future, we are all full of hope.

in march of this year our two countries, as you have said, agreed to exchange ambassadors. that was a fresh beginning. and we are determined that this more personal relationship shall be beneficial to both countries, a positive and enduring contribution to neighbourliness and peace in the world.

last autumn, the people's republic of china took her place at the united nations and her seat by the side of britain and the other countries in the security council. we welcomed the arrival of your representatives, without whose presence the world councils could not be complete. we have since been glad to observe the rapid growth of your links and contacts with other states.

we may have differing political and social systems. the world is one of great variety. but each and all have to realize that it is only by dialogue and understanding that we can solve the many problems that beset humanity. for my part, i certainly expect to learn much while i am here in china.

i come to china at a time when my country is becoming a member of the european economic community. for britain this is a momentous step. furthermore, the creation of a more united europe, so important for the people of the countries which are partners, will have profound repercussions in other parts of the world. we believe that europe should, and will, be outward-looking. we believe that, because of our history, and the close links which we in britain maintain with other continents, we shall be able to make a distinctive and effective contribution to the quality of relations between europe and the rest of the world including east asia. the aim is something which you will understand: strength in unity and a new quality to life. too often the history of europe has been one of rivalry, discord, division and war. but now we look forward to an epoch of co-operation, when we intend to concentrate on what unites us rather than on what still divides us.

in britain we are pledged to the principles of parliamentary democracy, freedom of speech, the rule of law and love of liberty of the subject. these principles are a basic faith held at all levels in the hearts of the british people. they are principles which have evolved over more than a thousand years of history, short in the experiences of china, and they are principles which are central to our way of life. others adopt different principles of living which suit their tradition and habits. we respect this fact. more than this, we think it right to seek to understand and to collaborate with those whose principles are different from our own. we value friendship. but friendship springs only from sympathy: and sympathy springs only from understanding.

we therefore wish to learn about china: and we shall do all we can to help you learn about us. i believe that the content of the new relationship between britain and china, based on respect for each other and imaginative understanding will be rewarding and good for both of us.

we need to trade with each other: and since we in britain live by trade overseas, we naturally hope for great progress. our industrial technology exhibition next year will demonstrate to you what we can offer. and perhaps i may say here that the treasures, ancient and modern, which i have seen in these last two days, are something, of course, of which i knew little, but nobody could see the visions which are so precious, so old and so well cared for.

we also believe that between countries as different as yours and mine, opportunities should be created for more extensive contacts than have existed in the past.

visits by all sorts of people and professions, ministers, journalists, scientists, people engaged in culture and sport. it's wonderful incidentally what pingpong and football can do. it brings all these sorts of people together, brings knowledge and breaks down prejudice and ignorance. let us, in this matter, set an example.

a programme of visits and exchanges in many fields has already begun. the momentum it has gathered over the last few months is encouraging. we must keep it up. equally important to us and perhaps of greater significance to the world is that we should acquire the habit of consultation at government level. we need to know your thoughts on the many issues which face the world and affect the well-being of the people who live in it.

we want to compare how we look at the same issues seeing them as we do from different parts of the globe. disasters which have several times brought the world close to ruin because of the failure of nations effectively to communicate with one another are lessons to all of us from which we must learn. our modern world is too small for us to keep apart.

this is still a world of high risk. even if our views were irreconcilable (which they are not) we ought to know each others minds. then there is a chance that the minds will meet and reason will prevail. mr. minister, in this respect i am optimistic. there can be a meeting of minds between china and britain. yesterday and today we have made a good start. so let it continue.

i should now like to drink to the health of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, his excellency acting chairman tung pi-wu, his excellency premier chou en-lai, his excellency mr. chi peng-fei, his excellency mr. pai hsiang-kuo, to the happiness and prosperity of the chinese people, and to anglo-chinese relations.

British Foreign Secretary and His Wife in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, and his wife and his party made visits in peking in the past few days and were accorded a welcome. they were accompanied respectively by mao hung-hsiang, a leading member of the ministry of light industry, hsu han-ping, wife of foreign minister chi peng-fei, and wang lei, deputy secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the distinguished british guests visited the hunghsing people's commune, the peking no. 3 cotton mill, the exhibition on art handicrafts, the palace museum and the

exhibition on the historical relics unearthed during the great cultural revolution. they also made an excursion to the summer palace.

on their arrival at the hunghsing commune this afternoon, secretary of state and mrs. douglas-home and other guests were warmly greeted by leading members of the commune and the masses. they visited the commune's farm machinery and implement maintenance plant, dairy farm, stud farm and store and called at the home of a commune member.

the distinguished british guests saw a performance of acrobatics this evening in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan and his wife tso yi, assistant foreign minister chang wen-chin, and leading members of various departments, including wang lei, wang tung and chang ying.

Minister Chi Peng-fei Continues Talks with Secretary of State Alec Douglas-Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei continued talks this morning with alec douglas-home, british secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Bridge Construction Survey Team Leaves Rangoon for Home

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Oct. 30, 1972)

the chinese bridge construction survey team left here for home this morning.

while working in burma, the chinese team and the burmese offcials concerned held talks on the bridge construction project and the two sides signed the summary of the talks on october 28.

seeing the team off at the airport were u chein hai, director of the foreign economic relations department of the ministry for planning and finance, and de souza, additional director of the engineers of construction corporation of the ministry of construction.

chin chang-ju, counsellor of the chinese embassy in burma, was also at the airport.

Chinese Cement Plant Survey Team Arrives in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Oct. 30, 1972)

a chinese cement plant survey team led by kuo tzu-chiang arrived here this morning under the sino-burmese economic and technical cooperation agreement.

the team was welcomed at the airport by u chein hai, director of the foreign economic relations department of the ministry of national planning and finance, and u khin saw, additional general manager of the ceramic industry corporation of the ministry of industry.

counsellor of the chinese embassy in burma chin chang-ju was also at the airport.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu, Premier Chou En-lai Greet Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Fiftieth Birthday

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

most cordial and warmest congratulations on the occasion of his fiftieth birthday were sent in a letter today to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, by tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china.

the letter reads as follows:

respected samdech norodom sihanouk,
head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

on the occasion of your fiftieth birthday, we wish, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people and in our own names, to extend to you our most cordial and warmest congratulations.

respected and beloved samdech, you are the head of state of the kingdom of cambodia and the beloved prince of the khmer people exclamation upholding justice and defying brute force and hegemonism, you are a great khmer patriot. under your outstanding leadership, the kingdom of cambodia has consistently pursued a policy of independence, peace and neutrality.

in march 1970, at the juncture when cambodia's national existence was in peril, you held high the banner of defending national independence, issued the solemn five-point declaration, founded the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union under its aegis and led the khmer people in boldly rising to fight the war of resistance, thus ushering in a brand new historical stage in cambodia's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

in the past two years and more, you have shouldered weighty responsibilities and devoted yourself to the cambodian people's great fighting cause of national salvation. you initiated the convocation of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. you frequently issued messages inspiring the fighting will of the people. you indefatigably paid successful friendly visits to viet nam, korea and five european and african countries one after another and enabled the royal government of national union of cambodia to enjoy an increasingly high international prestige, so that it was accorded de jure recognition at the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries held in guyana. you have performed rare meritorious deeds for cambodia's cause of national independence and made tremendous contributions to the three indochinese peoples' united struggle against u.s. aggression.

china and cambodia are close friendly neighbours, and the long-lasting china-cambodia friendship, which has developed in our common struggle, has been nurtured by chairman mao tsetung and your good self. you are the closest friend of the chinese people. firmly following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the seven hundred million chinese people vow to provide staunch backing for the peoples of cambodia, viet nam and laos and most resolutely support and assist their struggles against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

we sincerely wish you good health and longevity and the cambodian people under your leadership new great victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

october 31, 1972

CHINA AND CANADA

Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance of Manitoba of Canada and Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

s.m. cherniak, deputy premier and minister of finance of manitoba of canada, and his wife wound up their visit to peking and left by air yesterday to tour other parts of china before going home. they are visiting china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

the canadian guests arrived in peking on october 25. pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the host organization, met with them and hosted a dinner in their honour.

CHINA AND CONGO

China's Kwangtung Football Team Concludes Friendly Visit to Congo

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Oct. 30, 1972)

china's kwangtung provincial football team left here for home this morning after concluding an 11-day friendly visit to the people's republic of the congo.

the team was seen off at the airport by jean moundele, director of the department of national sports, and other responsible members of the sports circles. wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the congo, was also at the airport.

wang yu-tien gave a reception on the evening of october 28 for the chinese football team's visit. guests and hosts had friendly conversations at the reception.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Denmark-China Cultural Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

the denmark-china cultural association delegation led by poul hansen, president of the association, left here by air today to tour southern china before going home.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations, including li en-chiu and chen ta-yuan.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Government Economic and Trade Delegation Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 31, 1972)

a government economic and trade delegation of the co-operative republic of guyana headed by kenneth king, minister of economic development, arrived here by train today.

the delegation was welcomed at the railway station by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

the guyanese guests went sightseeing in the city this afternoon.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Cultural Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

the italian cultural delegation led by mario mondello, director of the department of cultural relations and scientific and technical cooperation of the foreign ministry, left shanghai for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee li fu-hsun and li kuo-liang.

the delegation left peking on october 27 to tour shanghai and hangchow. it was seen off at peking airport by peng hua, director, and hsiao teh, deputy director, of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry; and italian ambassador to china folco trabalza, and officials of the italian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Nagasaki Prefectural Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

the nagasaki prefectural friendship delegation with kanichi kubo, governor of the prefecture, as the leader, and sakunosin hayashida, chairman of the prefectural assembly, as the deputy leader, arrived in peking by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association. the delegation toured kwangchow before coming to peking.

present at peking airport to welcome the delegation were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of other organizations, including shih lin-feng, hsu yin-sheng, chen kang, chin li and li fu-teh.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Nagasaki Prefectural Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with all members of the japanese nagasaki prefectural friendship delegation and hosted a banquet in their honour. leader of the delegation is kanichi kubo, governor of nagasaki prefecture, and deputy leader is sakunosin hayashida, chairman of the nagasaki prefectural assembly. the host and guests had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasions were leading members of chinese organizations, including sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, shih lin-feng, lu tig, wu shu-tung and hsu yin-sheng.

Chinese Volleyball Delegation Back in Peking After Visit to Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

the chinese volleyball delegation returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation is led by hsu chen-yu, and chou cheng, wang chih-chiang and chien chia-hsiang are deputy leaders.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned li meng-hua, sun ping-hua, chen hsien, kuo lei, mou tso-yun and hsu yin-sheng, as well as volleyball coaches and players.

Chinese Youth Table Tennis Delegation Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

a chinese youth table tennis delegation with chuang tse-tung as its leader and li meng-ching as its deputy leader, left here by air today for a friendship visit to japan on invitation.

present at the airport to see them off were leading members of departments concerned li ching-chuan, yu pu-hsueh, li meng-hua, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chu tse, sung chung, chen hsien and mou tso-yun and table tennis coaches and players.

also present was norio shirato, permanent director and secretary general of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Agro-Scientists' Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

the delegation of korean agro-scientists led by cho byung ho, vice-president of the korean academy of agricultural sciences, wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train this afternoon.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by hao chung-shih, a leading member of the chinese ministry

of agriculture and forestry, su ke-man, a leading member of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences, and leading members of other departments chao chiu-chih, liu yi, chen chen-chi and chin shan-pao, as well as representatives of peking agro-scientists.

han chi hun, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Norwegian Trade Delegation to China Leaves Peking to Tour Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

the norwegian trade delegation to china led by gunnar rogstad, president of the export council of norway, left peking by air today on a visit to shanghai and kwangchow. norwegian ambassador to china per ravne is accompanying the delegation.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of various chinese import and export corporations.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Army Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 30, 1972)

peruvian army chief of staff lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin and his wife, and the military delegation of the peruvian army he is leading concluded their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

they were seen off at the railway station by jen szu-chung, a leading member of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife chou hung-yang; chiu kuo-kuang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; and huang jung-hai, chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

accompanying the distinguished guests to shumchun were yang mei-sheng, a leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and

his wife yu chiao, and peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife.

lieutenant general edgardo mercado jarrin and the other distinguished peruvian guests arrived here from hangchow by special plane on october 28. yesterday evening, jen szu-chung gave a banquet in their honour. during their stay in kwangchow, the distinguished guests visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in the 1920's and china's 1972 autumn export commodities fair, and saw a military exhibition given by the local militia and the modern revolutionary peking opera "song of the dragon river" performed by the peking opera troupe of shanghai.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Visiting Group of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Back in Peking from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

the visiting group of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by wang yu-kuo, member of the council, returned to peking by train this afternoon, after viewing the second bucharest international fair and paying a friendly visit to romania.

the group was met at the railway station by li chuan, vice-chairman of the council, and leading members of organizations concerned.

present were marius gheorghiu, second secretary, and sterian ichim, second commercial secretary, of the romanian embassy in peking.

Chinese Ice Hockey Team Winds Up Visit to Romania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 30, 1972)

the chinese ice hockey team led by wan szu-yuan, leading member of the chinese winter sports association, left here yesterday afternoon for a visit to switzerland after winding up its friendly visit to romania.

seeing the team off at the airport were aurel predescu, counsellor of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, vasile militaru, secretary general of the ice hockey federation of romania, and leading members of departments concerned.

wang chan-yuan, counsellor of the chinese embassy to romania, was also present.

on october 28, the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports gave a banquet in honour of the chinese ice hockey team. it was attended by leon teodrescu, vice-president of the romanian national committee for physical culture and sports, and counsellor wang chan-yuan of the chinese embassy.

during its stay in romania, the chinese ice hockey team had technical training, and held friendly matches with the national and local teams of romania. it was accorded a warm and friendly reception.

CHINA AND RWANDA

First Rwandan Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

kabanza innocent, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of rwanda to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Acting Foreign Minister Reaffirms Stand of Defending 200-Nautical Mile Sea Limits

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 30, 1972)

ecuadorian acting foreign minister jaime moncayo garcia declared on october 28 that "ecuador firmly repudiates all measures aimed at opposing the free utilization of natural resources and which impose sanctions on or pose menaces to countries that enforce their laws."

the acting minister made the remarks on learning that the u.s. president had signed into law a bill on taking "sanctions" against countries defending their sovereignty over territorial waters.

it was reported that u.s. president nixon signed on october 27 a bill into law which authorizes the reduction of "aid" to those countries which refuse to return within 120 days to the u.s. the money obtained from sanctions

taken against u.s. fishing vessels caught in territorial waters beyond 12-nautical miles. the law also sets up a 3 million dollar fund of protection for compensating the proprietors whose vessels were fined.

the acting foreign minister pointed out that this u.s. law is abetting piracy of u.s. fishing vessels, and is a threat to all those countries which protect, in the benefit of their peoples, their fishing resources within the jurisdictions of sea much ampler and more justifiable than that imposed by the united states.

he stressed that far from having cowed ecuador, such kind of measures taken by those continuously trying to utilize the sea as an instrument of domination, have strengthened her conviction in defending the 200-nautical mile territorial waters.

CHINA AND TURKEY

First Turkish Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 31, 1972)

nuri eren, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of turkey to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND US

Dr. Li Cheng-tao and His Wife Leave Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 31, 1972)

dr. li cheng-tao, the chinese-born american physicist, and his wife left shanghai by air today. they were seen off at the airport by chang chen-ya and han yang-shan, leading members of the departments concerned under the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and relatives of the couple.

earlier, ma tien-shui, wang hsiu-chen and wang shao-yung, vice-chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, met and hosted a dinner in honour of dr. li cheng-tao and his wife as well as their relatives.

dr. li and his wife had been in shanghai to see their relatives and for a visit. they also visited peking, tachai, chengchow, loyang, changsha, shaoshan and hangchow.

where they visited the museum of revolutionary history, factories, schools, rural people's communes, and scientific institutions, in addition to places of historical interest and scenic spots. they also had discussions with scientists in peking and shanghai.

Chinese Medical Delegation Concludes Visit to Kansas

(NCNA-English Kansas, Oct. 29, 1972)

the delegation of the chinese medical association now touring the united states concluded its visit here and left for san francisco yesterday.

during its four-day stay here, the delegation was cordially received by american friends from the medical and other circles.

the delegation went to the university of missouri on october 25, in the company of dr. e. grey dimond, provost of the school of health sciences of the university, and mrs. dimond. they visited an exhibition of the works and manuscripts of edgar snow at the library and were greeted by the faculty members and students there. the chinese guests met with majes c. olson, chancellor of the university, dr. kenneth labudde, director of the library, mr. claude mackey, and mrs. mackey who is edgar snow's sister.

at a meeting held in honour of the chinese delegation, chancellor james c. olson delivered a speech of welcome. "i hope this is but the beginning of exchanges that will further understanding and friendship between our two peoples," he declared. in reply, dr. wu wei-jan, head of the chinese delegation, thanked the american friends for their warm welcome.

accompanied by the hosts, the chinese guests then saw exhibits of edgar snow's writings, letters and photos. dr. and mrs. dimond and mr. and mrs. mackey presented the chinese guests each with a copy of snow's last work "the long revolution".

also on october 25, the chinese doctors visited two health centres and were warmly received by their leading and staff members.

the following morning, they toured an underground storage cave and ford motor company's assembly plant in the city. they were guests of honour at a dinner given in the evening by c. price ratchford, president of missouri-kansas city, chancellor james c. olson and dr. grey dimond.

on the morning of october 27, the delegation visited the school of health sciences of the university of missouri, accompanied by dr. grey dimond. a brief welcome meeting

was held there. the guests broke up in groups and held conversations with the medical, dental and pharmaceutical students. they spent the afternoon with groups of professors, doctors and researchers of the school, the midwest research institute and the kansas city general hospital. in their discussions, hosts and guests noted the benefits of such exchanges. at the request of the host school, a chinese film on acupuncture anaesthesia was shown to the warm applause of the faculty and students.

the kansas city host committee gave a banquet on the same day in honour of the chinese guests. present were the mayor of kansas city pathologist doctor charles wheeler and mrs. wheeler, members of the host committee, prominent figures in the medical circle and representatives of overseas chinese in the city.

mayor charles wheeler made a brief speech welcoming the chinese guests. he presented keys of the city to the members of the delegation. fu yi-cheng, deputy head of the chinese delegation, thanked the people of the city for their hospitality.

on the morning of october 28, dr. grey dimond gave an account of the reform in medical education in the school to the chinese visitors.

VIETNAM PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

US Government Faces Test, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial

(NCNA-English Peking, Nov. 1, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "u.s. government faces a test", which reads as follows:

the viet nam question is being followed closely by the world public now. according to the time-table agreed upon between the government of the democratic republic of viet nam and the government of the united states, the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam" should be signed by both parties on october 31, 1972. the date has slipped by now, but the agreement has not been signed and peace in viet nam has not been realized. the u.s. side is wholly responsible for this complication.

the d.r.v.n. government and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam have made unremitting efforts for the peaceful settlement of the viet nam issue. they put forth reasonable proposals time and again and continuously overcome obstacles and

difficulties. to bring about progress in the negotiations and end the viet nam war as early as possible, the d.r.v.n. government has recently expressed its sincerity and taken the initiative in reaching an agreement with the united states on the text of the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". the d.r.v.n. government issued a statement on october 26 disclosing the actual state of the viet nam-u.s. negotiations and making clear the sincere desire and solemn and just stand of the government and people of viet nam in seeking for a peaceful settlement of the viet nam issue. in recent days, the governments, peoples and public opinion of many countries in the world have expressed support for the d.r.v.n. government statement, praised the vietnamese people for their efforts to end the war in viet nam and demanded that the u.s. government fulfil its promise and sign the agreement on restoring peace in viet nam as speedily as possible. these facts show that it is the common demand of the world's people to end the war and restore peace in viet nam.

on the pretext that it has encountered difficulties in saigon, the u.s. government is trying to shift the blame onto nguyen van thieu for putting off the signing of the agreement. everybody knows what sort of stuff is nguyen van thieu. in their mutual relations, he has always danced to the tunes of the united states, and never vice versa. and yet the united states now suddenly appears to be helpless at a word of "no" from the nguyen van thieu clique which is always under its wing. is this credible? nguyen van thieu and his clique can in no way block a settlement of the viet nam question if the united states really wants a solution. it is by no means accidental he has come out with all kinds of vituperation and setting an extravagant price for a settlement. isn't it more truthful to view in this light the fact that peace cannot be achieved in viet nam at an early date? whether the u.s. government wants to go on prolonging its aggressive war in viet nam and intensifying the plan of "war vietnamization", or whether it wants to honour its words, halt its aggression and end the war so as to realize peace in viet nam -- this is the crucial test it now faces.

the heroic vietnamese people have fought a protracted heroic war of resistance for the independence, peace and reunification of their fatherland and won great victories. facts prove that no force on earth can shake the iron will of the 40 million vietnamese people to realize their sacred national rights. justice and all the people of the world are on the side of the vietnamese people. the chinese government and people have always

supported the just struggle of the vietnamese people. the statement issued by the government of the people's republic of china on october 30, 1972, has fully expressed the firm support of the chinese people for the solemn and just stand of the d.r.v.n. government and manifested the chinese and vietnamese peoples' fraternal friendship of unity in struggle. if the u.s. government continues to drag out the viet nam war, the chinese people will as always give all-out support to the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory.

END

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